Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1844. NO. 33.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 26, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XCV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 22, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The house have been busily engaged to-day from nine in the morning till ½ past 6 P. M., with the exception of two hours intermission. Several private bills have been passed, and one or two disposed of in a *summary way*. The General appropriation bill, as returned from the Senate, was progressed in to the end. The features of the bill are not *materially* changed from what they were, when sent back from the Senate to the House. The cancellation of relief notes, ($200,000 per annum,) and the appropriation of $160,000 to the payment of domestic creditors was concurred in. It goes back to the Senate, and the next you hear of it, it will be a *law*. The bill to extend the charter of the Carlisle Bank was taken up, as well as the act to extend the charter of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, and were passed. In both of these acts of re-charter, the "individual liability principle" is incorporated, which is that the stockholders shall be *individually and collectively* responsible for all the debts of the bank, not including deposits, for six months after the disposal by any one of the stock he may own. So that it stands a body in hand to leave a "sinking ship" early. The acts take effect from their *passage*. The majorities in each case were heavy. A large portion of the Whigs aiding the demos to consummate their folly.

The bill from the Senate, incorporating the Franklin Canal Company, was taken up and passed. This bill provides for the incorporation of a Company to take all that remains to the state of the "Franklin Line" of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, under similar provisions and restrictions as are attached to the Erie Canal Company, with the further provision that if the Company is not incorporated on or before the 1st day of May 1846, the charter shall be null and void. So you see that what cost *millions* is to be given away for *nothing*; and that is not the worst of it; an appropriation of $2,000 has already been made this session to repair this line—now given away. The state has *generously* given $2,000, to be relieved from the effects of her partizan liberality. McFadden moved to take up his Texas resolutions this afternoon, but Jackson, Walker, and Wilkins had decided that this could not be done. The motion was lost, ayes 37, nays 45. All the Whigs voted to take up the resolutions, and, I believe, McFadden stood *"solitary and alone,"* trying to put his *"ball in motion."*

The Senate have been engaged most of the day on the bill for the sale of the main line, connected with the tax bill of three mills. The only *important amendment* made, was reducing the tax from three to two mills. This was carried 18 to 14. Mr. Darsie proposed an amendment by inserting 2½ mills. This was voted down, and the Senate adjourned pending the consideration of the bill. The bill for the sale of the main line and the tax bill being blended, the effect which this reduction will have on the bill, when sent back to the house, is uncertain. The friends of taxation have encountered opposition where they did not expect it, and it is easy to see they are some, what chagrined. If the reduction is not concurred in by the House, *immediately*, it will very likely lead to a repeal of that part of the bill which gives the question of the sale to the people in October next, and the *immediate* incorporation of the company for the sale of the public works. Z.

DEATH OF JUDGE BALDWIN.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the Hon HENRY BALDWIN, of the U. S Supreme Court, departed this life on Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia. Judge RANDALL and Mrs. BALDWIN were with him at the time. The latter only arrived from Meadville, where the family reside, on that day, and although she was evidently recognized by her husband in his dying moments, he was unable to speak. Judge BALDWIN was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, by Gen. JACKSON, and was one of the ablest members of that high tribunal. He was in his 65th year. The Judge was well known and greatly beloved by many of our citizens. He was at one time, a member of Congress from the Pittsburgh District, and while officiating in that capacity, he distinguished himself by his advocacy of American manufactures.

Judge BALDWIN was well and favorably known to the people of this city, and we trust some of those in this city who have known him through a long life will prepare a more extended notice for publication.

☞ An indignation meeting to help the libellers and condemn the Judges, came off on Wednesday evening. It was pretty largely attended, counting men and boys, and the usual quantity of rant, fustian, bombast, cheers and shouts were indulged in. Messrs. BURRELL and FARRELL, and FOSTER of the Age, were the chief actors. After some denunciatory resolutions against the courts had been passed, the crowd repaired to the jail, accompanied by a band of music, where KAINE addressed the sympathizers from his prison, some songs were sung, &c. If the actors and prime movers in this matter think to overawe the courts, and the sober law-abiding part of the community by such demonstrations, they are mistaken, that's all.

MR. DARRAGH ON ANNEXATION.

We copy Mr. DARRAGH's Letter on Annexation, from the American of yesterday. The letter appears to have been hurriedly written, and is somewhat disconnected, but advocates sound doctrine, and takes the only tenable ground on the important question considered. We commend it to the careful attention of his constituents.

It is not, as we supposed, from the announcement of the American on Wednesday, an address directly to his constituents, but Mr. DARRAGH makes use of J. W. BIDDLE for his organ. This accounts for the fact, probably, that we did not receive a copy simultaneously with the American. We do not think Mr. DARRAGH will particularly gratify his fellow-citizens by using so disreputable an organ. The honor and dignity of a representative is of much interest to his constituents, and it is with pain they see it lowered by improper associations. When a person in an honorable station chooses to convey his sentiments to the public through a second person, he should choose at least a respectable organ. Mr DARRAGH's constituents will certainly feel flattered in being addressed through J. W. BIDDLE!

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—JOHN TYLER again has a high and most important office to bestow upon hungry favorites; an office not only important from its powers, but from the duration of the appointment. A bad appointment in most other offices can be remedied when a new President comes into power, but an appointment to the Supreme bench is for life, unless the incumbent is removed by impeachment, one of the most difficult things to do, unless gross violations of duty are apparent.

Mr. WILKINS of this city is said to be one of the aspirants. We sincerely hope, for the credit of the bench, and for the ends of justice, that he will not succeed. The supreme court has hitherto possessed a deservedly high character, from the intellectual powers, the legal attainments, and the moral worth of the incumbents; its character certainly would not be increased by the appointment of a man of Mr WILKINS' calibre and character. If Mr. TYLER wishes to appoint from this region, from which Mr. BALDWIN was taken, and in which he resided, let him appoint our townsmen the Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, or the Hon. WALTER FORWARD, or A. W. LOOMIS, and the people will thank him for his discrimination and regard for the dignity of the supreme bench.

From the American.

MR. DARRAGH'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 19th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The address of the Secretary of War, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, to the people of the twenty first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, explanatory of his views of the treaty which has been signed, for the annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States, seems to call on me, as their present representative, to state my views on this important subject. I do not intend, nor will it be expected that I shall *now* enter into a review of the reasons in favor of the annexation, assigned in the address of the Hon. Secretary of War, your late Representative. I have read it and other papers in favor of the annexation with great care and a sincere desire to arrive at the truth and merits of the argument, but I have not been convinced. My opinions on this engrossing and deeply interesting subject are the same they were before I received the recent support and confidence of the people of Allegheny county. I was then, as you know, opposed to the annexation, believing that, whatever might be assigned as the ostensible reasons in its favor, the object and scheme was the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the acquisition of political power for the Southern interests. Since I have been here I have neither seen, read nor heard anything to change this opinion. Slavery is now not only tolerated but legalized in Texas, and which, if annexed to our Government, will continue to be so. The first State admitted into the Union from the territory of Texas will be a slave State, and adds two Senators, and their ratio of Representation in Congress. So it will be with the admission of a second State, and as we may have five or six States cut out of this territory, the mission of every new one adds to the power of the slave States, and diminishes the political influence of the North.

It may be well doubted whether one of the new States to be formed out of the territory of Texas, would come into the Union as a free State. But should the fact be otherwise, still I cannot vote for the admission of any new State, permitting or allowing slavery to exist within its limits.

The right of the States to hold slaves is recognized by the Constitution, but the right of the Government to extend and incorporate with this Union, additional slave territory, is no where recognized, but the denial of the authority to do so, results from the very compromise on which the Constitution was formed, and which permitted the existence of slavery. Would New York, Pennsylvania, and the densely populated States of the north and central part of the Union have submitted to the extension of the three fifths federal representation? Will the freemen of Pennsylvania agree, that every five slaves, in the new States of Texas shall count in federal representation as much as three of them? These new States come into the Union with two Senators each, and any one can see how the political power and weight of the government can be transferred by the treaty to the country south of Mason and Dixon's line, and to the influences and policy which are inimical to the interests of Pennsylvania and others of the free States.

The evils or benefits that might result from the annexation to any *one* Congressional district, I think ought not to enter into the consideration of a project so entirely national; but I am far from being convinced that the annexation of Texas would add to the interests of the Districts or States, which believe in and feel the invigorating influences of the protective system. The new market of Texas would be but of little avail, should your tariff be stricken down, and your protective policy be abandoned. Of what avail would the new market be to *our* farmers, mechanics and others, if they are met there with products and manufactures of the overgrown capital and pauper labor of Europe? And will these men who are now so clamorous for the annexation of Texas, and who are so hostile to the Tariff, cease their warfare on the latter when we take the former into the Union? The advocates of Free Trade are the advocates of the annexation, and the people of Texas, from their character, the nature of their country and their pursuits, will be most likely to join them in withholding from American industry the protection necessary to its existence.

I do not propose to discuss the constitutionality of the annexation, but I find this grave question scouted at by those who deny the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate moneys for the improvement of national objects, such as Rivers and Harbors, and a Protective Tariff.

Mr. Jefferson, doubted the power of Congress to purchase the province of Louisiana, and you will observe that both that and the acquisition of Florida was by *purchase* from other Governments. They are, therefore, not precedents for the annexation of a *distinct government*. The two first were sales of remote parts of the French and Spanish empires; the other is the merging of one State into another. It may be said that if this government has the right to purchase part of another nation, it has the right to annex or purchase the whole, but I conceive this don't follow, for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida were justified, or, at least, acquiesced in, by the great national necessity of the case. The one giving us the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other a necessary coast on the Atlantic, both required to secure the interests and repose of the republic. Not so with Texas. As yet, we have abundance of territory, and it is not pretended that by the annexation we are bringing another nation into the family of free governments, for they tell us that Texas is free. But it is urged that if we leave Texas she will fall into the power of British rapacity and that as a means, or, as the Western people say, a location for national defence, we should have it. I have not, as yet, seen any proofs that England has any such design, though I must confess that the history of England grasping for dominion causes me to regard this argument as the one most favorable to the annexation. I am told that if we do not take Texas England will, and that it not annexed to the British Empire, it will be a colony under her Commercial treaties. I cannot believe that the people of Texas, who so gallantly struggled for independence and freedom, would surrender their liberties, and willingly become the subjects of a monarchy.—Their love of liberty and free government will prevent it, and as to her colonial dependence under commercial treaties, is not this the conditions that Texas and the United States would be brought to, if she is annexed and by reason of such annexation, political power sufficient is acquired to break down your protective system. Take from American labor, enterprise and skill, all protection, and are we not commercial colonies of Great Britain? Can we be truly independent, when the labor and capital of the country is made to sink under the competition with that of Europe?

Neither will I here go into any argument concerning our right to Texas, as being part of the province of Louisiana, purchased in 1803, and the subsequent recognition of that right by the Spanish Government, and our cession of it by the treaty of 1819, for the purchase of Florida. The proofs of all this, (if they are proofs) will accompany the Treaty when it is submitted to the Senate. The treaty was negotiated under the administration of Mr Monroe, and it is believed that he watched well the interests and rights of our Government I shall at another time, when I can command more leisure, examine this subject, and give my views in the shape of an address to my constituents.

Other than political motives induce me to oppose the annexation of Texas. Believing, as I do, that it would be extending slavery, and perpetuating it to remote ages, a high moral duty devolves on every Christian freeman to resist it. I will oppose the extension of slavery under any guise, plea, or pretext. It is enough to submit to it as it is. As the Constitution permits it, I am willing it should remain until that great charter is amended, but even the men who framed that great instrument dreamed not of its extension by treaty or legislation. We cannot see into the future, and it may be as the author of the widely circulated pamphlet in favor of the Annexation, says, that the wrath of this indignant nation, shall roll like lava over the political graves of those who oppose the admission of Texas," yet I would rather meet and be overwhelmed by the lava of the nation's wrath, than have a cenotaph erected for any vote of mine, which would rivet the chains on the body of any of God's human creatures.

I am not at all convinced that the annexation of Texas would be followed by the voluntary abolition of slavery in any of the old States, such as Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and others. I am rather inclined to believe that Texas, under the government of the United States, would open a market for the purchase and sale of slaves. The increased demand would be supplied from the States, but it does not follow that the slave population in the supplying States would diminish. Louisiana and other of the South Western States have been supplied with slaves from some of the old States, but the slave population in those supplying States has not decreased. The number of slaves in Virginia has increased since the purchase of Louisiana, and such, I am informed, has been the case in other States, though they have all along been engaged in the domestic slave trade.

Texas is now a slaveholding power. She is peopled by settlers from the Southern and South Western States, who think that slave labor can alone advantageously cultivate her great staples, cotton and sugar. One of the provisions of her Constitution declares and establishes the existence of slavery within her limits. It prohibits emancipation, except for exportation, or by consent of Congress. Does the treaty for annexation, provide for the admission of Texas as a free territory, to be made into free States? I take it for granted, that it does not. Not one of the advocates of the measure suggest such a proposition. It is now a slave State, and I believe that it is because she is such, that her admission is demanded. I have no very great regard for the government of Mexico. She is imbecile, decrepid, and ignorant. She is behind the intelligence, and advancement of the age, and she is kept so by her miserable policy and the tyranny of her Ministers and Governors;—but she compares well with her revolted province now the free republic of Texas, on the subject of slavery. Mexico, a military despotism as she is, has an absolute prohibition of slavery within her limits.

Shall we have a war with Mexico for the acquisition of a disputed territory, which has fixed upon it the great moral evil of Slavery? To say nothing of the cost of the war, the greater part of which, the farmers and mechanics of the free states, would have to pay by taxation; what glory should we gain? None, by battling with Mexico, for she is not the foe worthy of our steel.

In these times of civilization, the justice of the fight will be regarded, more than the issue of the battle. The independence of Texas has never been recognized by Mexico, nor can the recognition by our Government and others, in any way settle the right as between Mexico and Texas. Mexico has now, by the laws of war, a perfect right to invade Texas, and she has announced her intention to do so.

The annexation to this government will provoke the hostility of a nation now on friendly terms with the U. States. The result would doubtless add to the success of our arms, but would it redound to the glory of the nation?—the result of the battle would be victory, but would the war be justified?

On the ocean we should have the worst of the contest—our gallant navy would search in vain for theirs, for they have none, or little if any commercial marine. Our commerce would be interrupted, and subjected to capture and destruction, as a war with Mexico would cover the ocean with privateers and letters of marque, under the Mexican flag. The expenses of this war would not be trifling. It cost the people thirty or forty millions of dollars to drive out the Indians during the Florida war. Will the people sanction the expenditure of double as much more, in a war, under such circumstances, and with a feeble nation, but one faithfully fulfilling treaty stipulations with us?

I am not certain that should Texas remain as she is, an independent State, and enter into commercial treaties favorable to England, that the latter power could glut our markets with her wares through the Red river and other streams. Why is it not done from the lakes and across the Niagara? Smuggling can never compete with honest trade, so long as Government is true to itself. If this be an argument for the annexation of Texas, it is also one for the annexation of the Canadas. One cannot but be struck with the different treatment our Government has shown to these two nations. Towards England—dominion grasping England—overtures are made, treaties negotiated, and her rights and claims carefully attended to and protected. We peacably negotiated the North Eastern Boundary, surrendering a portion of our territory. This received the sanction of the very men who are now for taking from a weaker people what they claim as theirs.

Oregon is still in the grasp of England, and subject to her power; and our right there is clear and undoubted. In the late disturbances in Canada, the power of this government was used to prevent our citizens from furnishing arms or in any way intefering—but without scruple we annex an independet State, still claimed by Mexico, and with it take territory that it is not pretended does belong to this government. Is it magnanimous to deal so quietly with powerful Great Britain, and so rudely with feeble Mexico.

The argument that we ceded Texas to Spain in 1819, is not so clear as some persons suppose—at least that the cession (if there was one) extended to all the Territory now claimed by Texas.

By that treaty, the King of Spain *cedes* to the United States in full property and sovereignty Eastand West Florida, and then the contracting parties agree to *cede and renounce* all their rights to the Territories lying south and west of a line then agreed on—that is, the boundary formed by the Sabine, Red river and Arkansas. Now this is not a *cession*, but a renunciation of the rights which either party had on either side of the line. A cession implies a transferring of sovereignty, but this was but a renunciation of the claims of *both parties*, and on *both sides of the line*.

We obtained Louisiana from the French in 1803, and it is said that the limits of Louisiana then extended to the Rio del Norte. This claim was made at the treaty of 1819, but Spain denied the claim, and contended that her Northern boundary took in part of what Louisiana is at present. It is very certain that the boundary line was unsettled, and frequent negotiations were had from 1805 up to 1818 to fix the line, which was then done by a compromise and agreeing on the line as it now is.

But if our claims to the Mexican province of Texas did exist under the purchase of Louisiana, what possible claim can we have to what is now claimed as the state of Texas?

The western boundary of the independent state of Texas is unsettled. She claims now all the territory east of the Rio del Norte. As a province of Mexico, she did not touch that River. Parts of two other Mexican provinces are east of the Rio del Norte, and the other the whole of Santa Fe. If we take the State of Texas, we take her with her claim and boundary, and will be immediately brought into a controversy with Mexico. We by this acquisition *force* into allegiance to the United States, the whole Mexican population residing in the extensive territory thus annexed. They must become citizens of the United States, or live as aliens in the land of their nativity.

I am not informed about the conditions of the treaty for the annexation, but it has been asserted that this Government is to assume the payment of her public debt. This is estimated at from ten to twelve millions of dollars. I have heard from those favorable to the annexation, that Congress has no constitutional authority to assume the debts of the old States or even to relieve them from their burthens.

Now, if this be so, I do not understand how Congress can assume the payment of the debt of a foreign nation.

Is it right that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and other means of the government, cannot be used to relieve the people of the old States, and yet, that they can be taken, or the people taxed to pay the debts of another Government? This objection depends on the terms of the treaty, but I have reason to believe that the assumption of the Texan debt, is one of its conditions.

Estimating the territory of Texas, which does not conflict with the actual possessions of Mexico, at three hundred thousand square miles, there is space enough for five or six States. Shall these five or six States, all recognising and tolerating slavery, be added to these United States, I cannot see that slavery will be diminished by such a measure, but I do fear its increase, and with its increase, I fear for the rights and interests and liberties of the Northern and free States.

Yours, truly,
C DARRAGH.

J. W. BIDDLE, Esq.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

MONDAY, April 22

The proceedings in both Houses of Congress on Monday were of great interest.

In the *Senate*, the *treaty to annex Texas was sent in.* The Private Secretary of the President, John Tyler, Jr., was in the Senate Chamber this morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, with the promised treaty to annex Texas to the United States. The communication was announced simply as "a message in writing," or rather several messages in writing," the treaty being accompanied by a number of documents.

An executive session was moved and the motion sustained without objection. The treaty is accompanied with numerous documents of an important character, setting forth the position of Mexico and Great Britain. There is a message from the President, and another from the Secretary of State, who seems now to be very urgent upon the subject. The Senate remained in Executive session until the hour of adjournment. A motion will be made to print the treaty and accompanying papers if not to open the doors during the discussion

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL TAKEN UP.—Mr. McKay of N. C. said, agreeably with previous notice, he would now submit the resolution that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the Tariff. Mr. Dromgoole moved that the rules of the House be suspended in order to take up the bill. The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to suspend the rules, and the vote was still larger than before—ayes 110, noes 94. The members responded to their names amidst the greatest silence. The roll finished, the usual noise and excitement followed. The rules having been suspended, Mr. McKay moved that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole—The Speaker called Mr. Hopkins of Va. to the Chair. The bill was then read through. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to amend. The time proposed for the bill to go into operation was from and after the first of September. The amendment proposed was to postpone the operation until the first of January next.

The amendment was rejected and the time left as in the Bill. Mr. Seymour of N. Y. then moved that instead of the proposed duty of 15 per cent on all coarse unmanufactured wool, the value of which at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, shall be nine cents or under per pound, there shall be levied 30 per centum ad valorem, instead of 15 as proposed in the Bill. Upon this amendment commenced the regular debate upon the merits of the Tariff Bill as it is, and as it is proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means in the Bill of Mr McKay.

This debate continued until the House adjourned, without taking any further vote.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer ACADIA arrived at Boston, on Sunday, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th of April, the latest dates received before being to the 15th of March.

There is no political news of any consequence by this arrival. Bernardotte, King of Sweden, is dead. Parliament has adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on the 15th.

The chief news, is the fall in price of Cotton at Liverpool, which had declined from ½ to ¾d per lb, after the arrival of the last steamer from this side.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich on the second on a visit to Queen Victoria. King Leopold was expected to follow shortly.

From Spain we learn that the Queen's mother had reached Madrid, where she held a grand levee on the 26th March. A general amnesty is talked of, and the butchery, by order of Roncali, of the Commandant Bore, and of the Mayor of Alicant, with twenty others, after the fall of the town, is condemned.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden is dead—almost the last (Soult excepted) of the early and successful soldiers of Napoleon.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were to visit Prussia in May.

The Appeal of Mr. O Connell to the House of Lords is all arranged. Meantime, grand banquets were in preparation for him at Cork and Dublin.

The overland mail from India furnishes nothing later from China than we have direct, and nothing of any interest from India.

The Steamship Great Western will not again visit New York. She has been purchased by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company for £32,000. She will, at first, be placed on the Alexandria station, in order to give time for repairs to the Oriental and Great Liverpool, which have now been running a long time; but, ultimately, it is intended to place her on the Bombay station.

The latest advices from Paris contain no news of any importance. The business before the Chamber of Deputies was of no public interest. On the Bourse only very little business was done, and no change of consequence occurred in the price of stocks.

Recent accounts from Italy indicate a formidable breeze in that unfortunate but lovely land.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday the captain of one of the steamboats running on the Allegheny, hailed the captain of a Canal Boat about 18 miles above the city, and informed him that a passenger had fallen overboard and drowned, before assistance could be rendered; and that the body was lost. The Chronicle of yesterday morning mentions a dead body observed floating past the city, which we presume was the same. Whether recovered or no we did not learn.

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 27, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XCIII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 23, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—This has been a gloomy day for Pennsylvania. The most *fearful forbodings* have been *realized*. The morning session, in the House, was ushered in by a quarrel between Mr. Cooper of Adams, and Mr. Smith of Berks. It was on this wise. The select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Elijah Dechert, President of the Berks county Bank, relative to the overissues of said Bank, made a report exculpating the officers of said Bank from any improper motives in the transaction; and stating that the issues were made by the urgent solicitation of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, (A. V. Parsons) and Gen. Simon Cameron, who all concurred in opinion that any one Bank might, under the law, take the whole balance of the loan refused by the non-accepting Banks; and that, acting under the solicitations of these high functionaries of the Government, they had taken the loan, which they had issued, with the best and most honest intentions. A motion was made to print the usual number of copies of this report.—On this motion a warm debate sprung up, between Mr. Cooper and Mr. Smith, during which Mr C. said that there had been presented before that Committee a certain paper, in which certain gentlemen were *pledged* to pursue a different course in relation to that Bank, than had been adopted on this floor. Mr Smith rose and inquired whether Mr. Cooper alluded to him as one. Mr. C. hesitated. Mr S. repeated the question. Mr C. said that to call names was unparliamentary. Mr. S. then *demanded* a reply to his interrogatory, Mr. C then said he *did* intend the gentleman from Berks. Mr. S. then said that, before the House, he pronounced the *statement* of the gentleman from Adams, so far as it related to him, *false*. Mr. C asked whether he intended the remark to be applied to the *statement* he had made or to the *evidence* he had alluded to. Mr S. pronounced the *statement false*. Mr C. then said, I pronounce you a *coward* and a *scoundrel*.

The Speaker called the gentlemen to order. Mr. Cooper made an apology to the House and the Speaker, for the harsh and unparliamentary language he had used, and into which he was betrayed in the passion of the moment—Mr. Smith also apologized to the *House*, but said he had no apology to make to the gentleman from Adams. The Speaker said the gentleman from Berks must make an immediate apology to the gentleman from Adams or consider himself in custody of the sergeant at arms. Mr. Smith repeated that the *statement* was *false*. The Speaker said he must make an *instant* apology or take the consequences—In the meantime the Speaker had drawn up a writing attributing the charge to the *evidence* alluded to, and disclaiming any imputation upon the *veracity* of the gentleman from Adams, which Mr. S. reluctantly accepted. Mr. Cooper then read the paper to which he had alluded; which fully sustained him in the remarks he had made, and here this unpleasant matter ended. The motion to print was agreed to. The Speaker then laid before the House a message from the Gov. accompanied by certain resolutions from the State of Georgia, denouncing the doctrine of the repudiation of state debt, which were ordered to be printed—considerable opposition was made to the manner of their disposition. It was said that the Legislature had already given a proper response to them, by asserting her ability and intention to pay; and by already making provision to do it, by laying a tax and passing a bill to sell her public works for that purpose. The usual number were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Scarcely had they been disposed of, when the astounding news was brought from the other end of the capitol that the Senate had *negatived* the bill for the sale of the main line, and for laying a tax for State purposes, on its final passage by a vote of 20 to 12, as follows:

YEAS—Babbitt, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Crabb, Craig, DARSIE, Foulkrod, Hill, Hughes, Quay, Stewart—12.

NAYS—Baily, Dimock, Ebaugh, Enue, Eyer, Farrelly, Fegely, Gorgas, Heckman, Horton, Kidder, Kline, Mullin, Penniman, Sherwood, Spackman, Steingere, SULLIVAN, Wilcox, Bigler, Speaker.—20.

This, alas, is *true*. I cannot but hope that this vote will be *reconsidered*—perhaps not. If not, *deep* and *unutterable* disgrace will forever attend these most *infamous* and *degraded* legislators. Let us still hope for the best. The House have passed 40 private bills to-day,—the Allegheny Cemetery bill among them.

9, P. M.—The Senate are in session. A motion has just been made by Mr. Eyre for leave to make a motion to reconsider the vote on the revenue bill. Lost, yeas 13, nays 16. The opinion seems to be that the vote will be reconsidered to-morrow. Z

The Law and an unprincipled Press.

In the struggle which is going on in this city between the law and an unprincipled press, there is connected interests dear to the heart of every freeman, and good citizen. If the law and justice triumph, as we believe they will, the true freedom and independence of the press will be secured, and it will be a blessing instead of a curse to community. Instead of poisoning the public morals, and wounding private character, and destroying its own influence, it will carry intelligence, pleasure and morality in its path, and be potential in its censures or its praises.

We exceedingly regret to observe respectable papers at a distance indulging in flippant remarks concerning this matter, rather sympathizing with the culprits, and reflecting upon the courts.

Of this number, is the Pennsylvania Inquirer, and the Westmoreland Intelligencer, both very respectable papers. We know it is natural for editors to sympathize with each other, and to be very jealous of their rights.—But if they had fully investigated this case, they would have seen that the press owed it to itself, in protecting its purity and character, to repudiate the scandalous course of the Aurora of this city. These editors are mistaken in their statement of the case as regards Judge GRIER. His character for dignity and propriety will not suffer in comparison with any judicial officer in the State. He has lived a long time in this community, and his public and private conduct has only tended to insure the public respect. His assailants are comparative strangers here, and their numerous assaults were of the most ruffianly description. We hope these respectable editors will see that they have done the press and the community injury by their statement of the case.

State of the Nation.

The accounts we give to-day, from Washington and Harrisburgh, are gloomy in the extreme. In both National and State Legislatures, broils have disturbed their deliberations and degraded their dignity, in the eyes of all the sober and patriotic of the nation. Personal and party rancor has risen to a dangerous height, and vents itself in vituperation and degrading epithets. A general weakening of the bonds of interest and brotherhood is apparent, and the most solemn subjects are treated as matters of no moment.

In Washington, scenes are enacting on which hang suspended the lives, peace, and liberty and future prosperity of the millions of this land. War, with all its train of evils, prospective dissolution and anarchy, and civil broils, ending in the destruction of a free government, and the bringing in of military tyranis, the destruction of public virtue, and a thousand other nameless evils, are poised on the cast of a die.

In Harrisburgh, the reputation of an old and once honorable Commonwealth is being sacrificed on the altar of *repudiation*, by our Legislators refusing to make provision for the interest, either by a tax or by the disposal of the public works. The Senate has seen fit to destroy the only hope of relief, and has overwhelmed every honest man in heartfelt sorrow. Truly the times are out of joint.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Baltimore American remarks that the return of Gen. THOMPSON from Mexico has been looked for with anxiety in some quarters under the supposition that he will bring with him a concluded treaty arrangement with Mexico by which her consent to the annexation of Texas will be stipulated and assured.

The American thinks there is some probability of this from the fact that the Mexican Minister has hitherto remained so quiet while the treaty has been maturing, and has not in accordance with former declarations, demanded his passports, on a treaty being signed.

The New York American, on the other hand, states that the tone of the Spanish newspaper, *Noticioso de Ambos Mundos*, published in that city, is exceedingly indignant, and speaks with great warmth of what it terms, "a scandalous example, unprecedented almost in diplomacy, of unjust usurpation, atrocious perfidy, and refined hypocrisy, on the part of this Government towards Mexico."

The New York American, therefore, is of opinion, that whenever the treaty is officially announced in the Senate, Gen. ALMONTE will suspend his relations with this government.

The Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, who was recently elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. FRICK, arrived at Pottsville on Thursday evening last week, on his way to Washington. He was escorted into town by a number of the citizens, and was welcomed in an appropriate speech by CHARLES W. PITMAN, Esq. By particular request, Mr. POLLOCK then gave a detailed account of the contest in the Thirteenth District, and in the course of his remarks asserted that hundreds who had formerly voted with the Locofoco party had given him their support, not, as has been asserted, on account of his opponent's personal unpopularity, but on account of the unpopularity of those measures which the latter, as a Locofoco politician, has always vindicated.

MILLARD FILLMORE AND TEXAS.

The Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York has sent the following reply to a committee of Cincinnati, in relation to the Texas question:

BUFFALO, April 8, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 30th ult. desiring to know whether I am in favor of annexing Texas to the United States has this moment come to hand, but without the paper containing the proceedings of the meeting at Cincinnati to which you allude. Without however waiting for that, as I am on the point of leaving home, I beg leave in response to your question to say, *that I am decidedly, unqualifiedly and uncompromisingly opposed to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* I have not time now, nor do I deem it necessary, to give the reasons for this opinion. I, however, deem it due to myself to say that while I thus frankly express my opinion on this subject, I am decidedly opposed to giving pledges in advance for future political action—and though this is a subject upon which, if any, I should not hesitate to commit myself, as to my future conduct, yet even in this, for the sake of the principle, I would give no such pledge.

I have the honor to be, your obd't. serv't.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. S. P. Chase, and others, Committee, &c.

For the Gazet.

MISTUR HEAD EATER:—When you give the Hackeduc fokes jessey, a few weeks ago, they put three or fore lamps neer som of the places yot peepel moet their hupper storys, but the haforesaid lamps are not lited a bit too hearly in the hevening; and besides they har so "few and far between" that they honly serve to make darkness visibel, and wo to the wight who as not learnt to "stoop has he goes halong;" and who halso as not the nack of looking hup with the one hie and down with tother at the same time, for is shins and brains har in danger enuff by day, and much more so in the flickering lite hof a lamp to a furlong.

Tis raported that the sity councels are making a fine spec of the hold haffair, by charging Botes more than twice as much as is nesessery to pay for the repairs; hand as fokes say that you av in your printing hoffice, a press vot squeezes plagny ard, will you shuv non in and squees their corns till they cry hout We will lite the Hackeduc better! hand take haway the hobstructions from Aprile the twenty-six. A PASSENGER.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, April 23, 1844.

In *Senate*, Messrs. BENTON and TALLMADGE, who have been for some time absent, appeared in their seats. The principal part of the day was given to the discussion of the Tariff resolutions, and the Post Office law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Executive communications were laid before the House from the War and Navy Departments, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Tariff.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Wright of Ia. continued and closed his remarks in favor of reducing the Tariff. Mr W argued that all the burdens of the Tariff fell upon the laborers of the country, and that the prosperity of the country was fictitious. He said that the Tariff of Great Britain was less oppressive than our own, and that its oppressions were particularly upon the Agricultural portion of the community. Mr. White of Ky. then addressed the Committee in a plain and earnest speech upon the events of the day. He reviewed the action of the House since the meeting of Congress for the purpose, he said, of recounting the oppressions of this House, the unheard of oppressions, as he called them, by the violation of measures and the violation of rules. The measures of the majority here, Mr White went on to say, had brought this Congress into contempt, and the People were ready to hurl this branch of it from power as soon as they were permitted to do so. He then arraigned his colleague (Mr. Boyd) and two members from Virginia, (Mr. Coles and Mr. Hopkins,) who have recently renewed certain charges against Mr. Clay in regard to "Bargain and Corruption." He said the circumstances under which these charges were renewed by three members of Congress were peculiarly aggravating and calumniating. Mr Clay, at the time these charges were made, was in a neighboring State. He was about to become a guest in that State, where he had been invited by a large number of the People. At this moment a malignant slander appears, and it appears, too, just upon the eve of an election in Virginia which will take place on Thursday next. Mr White characterised the slander under these circumstances with all the strength that parliamentary language would admit of.

Mr. Boyd was called up in extenuation of himself for making the recent charges. He could only say that he believed what he said, without producing one particle of evidence of the fact.

Mr. White produced his testimony which was that of Thomas Ritchie, Thomas H. Benton, James H. Buchanan, and Carter Beverly, (the last of whom was one of the principal circulators of the calumny but who heartily repented of it by pronouncing the charge unjust, untrue and a slander.) Mr. Tyler's testimony was then re-produced, because the official organ had just republished it and endorsed it with the sacrilegious sentiment of "true, oh King." Thus holy writ was brought in to sustain a slander. Mr. White said he could add the testimony of Blair and Kendall, but he would not produce such testimony. Mr. White then produced the name of Lafayette in testimony of the good name of Henry Clay, and lastly that of *John Quincy Adams*, one of the parties accused, who gave his testimony during his recent tour to the West. Mr. White's hour expired while he was upon the floor, and while he was about answering another charge made by members of the House against Mr. Clay, connected with "white laborers." Mr Kennedy of Ia. said he was one of the members who signed the charges referred to, and that they were true. [A scene of excitement and confusion was going on here which soon ended in a storm.] Mr. White asked for an extension of time, which the Chairman could not grant.

Objections were heard on all sides of the House, when Mr. Rathbun rose in his place and said warmly, and out of order, and while occupying a seat immediately in front of Mr. White,—"Never mind, we will prove it upon him," &c. Mr. White pronounced it false. The charge of "falsehood" brought Mr Rathbun to his feet. Turning round he aimed a blow at Mr. White which was either warded off or returned. A scene of confusion followed. For five minutes all cries to order were in vain. The Speaker resumed the Chair, and order was hardly restored when the report of a pistol was heard in the lobby just outside the door—which restored order in the Hall. A member from Ohio, Mr. McCauslin, was conducting a Mr. Moore of Ky., a stranger, out of the Hall very summarily. Mr M. protested. He was lame, &c., but nevertheless he was put out for what was deemed an unjust interference. When at the door he drew a pistol, with the intention of defending himself from Mr. McCauslin. While in the act of firing some one struck his hand and the pistol went off, wounding John J. Wirt, one of the watchmen of the Capitol. The ball passed through the thigh of Mr. W., but the wound was not mortal. Both Mr. Moore and and Mr. Wirt, went to the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. M. is now under arrest.

To return to the House.

Mr. Dromgoole proposed the arrest of the two members by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Saunders of N. C. proposed a committee of inquiry, and various motions were submitted amidst great confusion.

Mr. White begged that all these motions might be withdrawn and he would then submit a statement which he hoped would prove satisfactory. He then expressed his sincere regret and poignant sorrow at the occurrence. He knew that it reflected discredit upon the country and dishonor upon the House.

Mr. Rathburn in like manner pronounced a proper apology, which ended in the two members shaking hands in the presence of the members, which scene called forth a spontaneous burst of applause from the galleries.

Mr. Dromgoole withdrew his motion for arrest. Mr.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 00
" "	Six "	6 00
" "	Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 30, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XCIX.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 26, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—I have "sailed down the beautiful Ohio," and up it; "and traversed the lovely hills and valleys of the Buckeye state," and "the broad and rich plains of old Kentuck," and "viewed nature in her sylvan glory in the rich forests of Indiana," and "on the interminable and flowery prairies of Illinois," and have seen "the sparkling lakes and limpid streams of Michigan and Wisconsin," but notwithstanding all that, I still do say that, were I the owner, I'd risk the "*old thirteen*" against the *world*—extension of territory, the hoarding of *waste acres*, the consequent accumulation of a half civilized population without moral restraint, and destitute of animal fear, adds nothing to the peace, wealth, health or prosperity, intellectual force or moral power of any people, *unless* there be an energy, a vigor, a vitality in the government, competent to *mould fashion*, and *control* and direct the inert energies of the *mass* to the production of an aggregate amount of human happiness. The "*old thirteen*" have never derived one *stiver's worth* of substantial good from any annexation of Territory. Their new accessions have constituted a constant and an *unsatiable drain* on their moral power, physical force, and intellectual capital, and no corresponding return *ever has*, or *ever will be*, or *ever can be* made. But enough of this: give me the "*old thirteen*" as my heritage, and you shall be welcome to all the Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Pukes, Cornerackers, Woolvermes, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos and Texans, that *ever did* or *ever will*, inhabit those bright and glorious western regions for which thy soul longeth.

Now for business. The Senate have been engaged in passing through the great mass of private bills upon their table. I don't know how many they have passed, and sent to the House, but enough to show that they are not idle. The *Committee of Conference*, on the differences between the two houses on the Act to reduce the state debt, and incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, made report to the House, that they had agreed, with the Senate committee in certain modifications of the bill. The bill agreed upon in committee of conference reduces the tax from *three* to *two* mills, for the ensuing year, and after this year to be three mills: strikes out the board of *Revenue Commissioners*, as in the original bill, and creates one, by making it the duty of the presiding judge in each judicial district, with the assistance of his colleagues, to appoint one person from *each county* in said district, to meet at Harrisburgh for that purpose. The report of this Committee was adopted by a large majority.

The committee on the General appropriation bill also made a report, which underwent a severe discussion. The committee have reinstated in the bill the provision which the house had *twice* before stricken out, that of *taxing* the *salaries* of the Judges of the *Supreme and District Courts*. And had *struck out* the provision in the bill which provides for the payment of the interest on the loans made to the Danville and Pottsville railroad Company, and the Bald Eagle and Spruce Creek navigation Company, for which, by special legislative enactment, the faith of the State has been pledged. The acceptance of this report was opposed at great length, on the ground, *principally*, that it invoked a *veto*. Because, it was said, that the Supreme Court had decided, in the case of Judge Hepburn, on a writ of mandamus against the State Treasurer, that the taxing of these salaries was *unconstitutional*, and that the Governor would *never consent to violate* that sacred instrument. Besides, it was said, that the report embodied the very essence of repudiation, in openly refusing to pay the interest on the debts to the aforesaid creditors, in the face of former legislative provisions; and besides, that the appropriation of $160,000 for the payment of domestic creditors had been stricken out. The report of the Committee of Conference was, however, adopted by a large majority, and both these bills are now in the hands of the Governor.

You may expect a veto on the one, while the other will receive the executive sanction. In case the veto is sent in to-morrow, if it is sustained, the House will immediately take up and pass their original appropriation bill, and the Senate will concur in "less than no time." Every body has got sick of legislation—all want to get away. The bill for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, is under consideration, on 2nd reading an amendment is pending, to give the Company liberty to construct an outlet lock at Black's Eddy, and will prevail. The *minimum* is fixed at $2,500,000. Z.

Mr. Clay on Annexation.

The manly, dignified, clear, and explicit letter of Mr CLAY, defining his position on the subject of annexation, will gladden the hearts and strengthen the hands of every true opponent of the measure throughout the Union.—Although we expected such a letter, yet we cannot express the pleasure it gave us on its arrival on Monday morning. It lifted a load from our heart, which even the balmy influence of the peaceful Sabbath could not entirely remove, and reanimated our hope and faith in the permanency and future glory of our free institutions. For some days back the aspect of the political heavens was dark and lowering, and we sometimes felt a vague fear that the infatuated friends of the ill-starred measure of annexation, would triumph, and the sun of our nation's prosperity and glory would set in darkness before it had arrived at its zenith—that it would go out in dissolution, anarchy, civil war and blood. But the great Pacificator has spoken, and his voice, clear, loud, and animating, sounds along our valleys and over our hills, "Texas must not be annexed, the Union must be preserved," and that voice, never more potential than now, will not fail to avert the dreaded calamity.

We are not much of a believer in omens, but we confess the noble sentiment of Mr. WEBSTER, at the close of his immortal speech on the Constitution,—"*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable*"—which stands as the incomparable motto of the Intelligencer, never struck us with more force and beauty than when it caught our eye, after reading Mr. CLAY's letter, at the head of the column on which the letter commences. It was a bright augury for good, for future glory, and for prospective blessings.

The ground taken by Mr. CLAY against the acquisition of further territory, either of Canada on our northern, or Texas on our south-western frontier, is the true one to promote the greatest good of the people of this country, as well as the permanency and success of free institutions. The experiment is now being tried on a scale sufficiently large, and under as many disadvantages, as it can well bear; and that man does not pursue a patriotic course, or one friendly to a free government, who would endanger the welfare of the whole nation, and the success of a glorious experiment, by extending our territory.

The question, as far as the Whig party is concerned, is now fully settled. The Whig press, from one end of the country to the other, eminent Whig citizens in various sections, and last of all, the great Whig leader and candidate for the Presidency, have spoken emphatically against the project. If it is ever accomplished it will not be by the Whig party. We cannot now see how any man who is sincerely opposed to the extension of slavery can well refuse to aid in the election of Mr. CLAY. By doing so he indirectly aids in promoting the very evil he professes to oppose, and gives his influence, indirectly, to the consummation of a measure which would put off the great object he aims at to a period greatly remote.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Accounts from various quarters say that TYLER has ordered Gen. JESSUP to the frontiers of Texas, to assist the Texans if invaded by Mexico. The N. Y. Tribune of Friday afternoon says:

"IMPORTANT.—We have private information from a source which we cannot discredit, that *President Tyler has ordered a detachment of U. S troops to march from St. Louis to the Sabine*, preparatory to operations in Texas. It is believed that Mexico is about to invade Texas, and this movement is intended as a counterpose. There is little doubt that *Tyler intends to support Texas with an armed force in case of an invasion by Mexico.*

Is the country to be plunged into perfidy and War without a *chance* to be heard? Shall the folly, treachery and guilty, absurd ambition of *one man* be allowed to plunge us into untold calamities? Why won't Mr Van Buren allow the Legislature of New York to speak out?"

It was reported in this city yesterday that orders had been received at the Arsenal at Lawrenceville, near this city, to prepare a considerable quantity of Dragoon Accoutrements forthwith. If true, the reported ordering of two regiments from Jefferson Barracks to the Sabine, and this preparation for the active service of mounted Dragoons, leaves no doubt as to John Tyler's scheme to involve us in a war with Mexico.

Mr. Clay has Spoken—the agony is over.

The Boston Chronicle, edited by LEAVITT, the national organ of the Liberty party, of the 20th inst., had the following editorial remarks, in an article on "Texas rumors."

"There is one man who could set the whole at rest by a single word, but no petitions, no interrogatories, no pressure from without, and no patriotic impulses from within, move him to utter that word. Let the responsibility of keeping a *nation in agony* for months and years rest where it belongs—on the shoulders of Henry Clay.

A word from Mr Clay would render annexation impossible until after the 4th of March next. And his friends, who are so certain of his election to the presidency, must admit with equal certainty, that a word from him now would ward off the calamity, at least until after th 4th of March, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE! And yet, though so much opposed to annexation, and in such an agony of apprehension about it, they do not press him to answer the numerous interrogatories that have been in his hands for three or four months unno iced!"

Well, the long agony—the nation's agony!—is over. Mr. CLAY has spoken that *one word*. He had spoken when Mr. LEAVITT wrote. He *has* settled the question of annexation, but will LEAVITT thank him for it. Will he cease his vituperation. Will he acknowledge Mr. CLAY has used his mighty influence on the side of freedom, and rolled back the swelling tide of slaveholding influence. No!—Nothing of the kind. Mr. CLAY will still be opposed, abused, and traduced, *because* he does not belong to Mr. LEAVITT's party. The "agony" of the nation, according to Mr. LEAVITT is now over; but if we mistake not, this letter will throw him and some of his coadjutors into a worse "agony," when they find that the man they delight in traducing has taken a ground on the side of liberty and the country which even they dare not gainsay.

All their specious arguments, insinuations, and inuendoes, to prove Mr. CLAY in favor of annexation, have dwindled into thin air.—Their jeers and jibes, and pompous declarations that he did not *dare* to speak, have all recoiled upon their own heads. He *has* spoken—spoken at the right time too to have the most effect, and when he could blast JOHN TYLER'S machinations. Had he spoken before, the treaty might never have seen the light, and the country remained ignorant of the pit dug for its ruin. Had he spoken later, it might have been too late.

☞The Post, speaking of Mr. CLAY's letter, on annexation, says: "A lamer and more wishy-washy one never emanated from an American statesman." Mr. PHILLIPS is a wiseman! If the letter is so wishy-washy, why don't Mr. PHILLIPS let his readers see it. Is he afraid it will open their eyes to the dangerous and infamous scheme which the Post advocates. "Wishy-washy," indeed! But we will not defend the letter; it don't need it. Like Mr. CLAY's mouth, "it speaks for itself."

CONGRESS.—On Friday, the 26th, nothing was done in either house but attend the funeral of Mr. Bossier.

On Saturday, the 27th, the *Senate* was not in session. The *House* spent the day in discussing the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay.

☞The New York American truly remarks:—"The *infamous and indecent* letter of Mr. Wilkins, (a Cabinet Minister,) commending the Treaty to favor, 'ere yet the Constitutional Arbiters, the Senate, were in possession of it, and the reckless profligate speculation connected with the negotiation, present a combination of enormities, which, but for the moderation and law-observing spirit of our people, would bring down instant popular vengeance on the heads of the offenders."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening contains returns, which show that, so far as heard from, the Whigs have elected 26 members, and the Locos 13

The Whigs, so far, have gained five and lost two, making their net gain three.

CONGRESSIONAL.—There is nothing decisive from the Accomac District. The Richmond Whig of Saturday morning has hopes of Carter's election.

The Whigs have no doubt carried the election in the Albemarle district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gilmer, who resigned to become Secretary of the Navy. In Albemarle, Goggin (W.) has a majority of 185 over Gordon (L. F.) and accounts from the rest of the district elect Goggin by from 200 to 400 majority.

MR. CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

RALEIGH, April 17, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—Subsequent to my departure from Ashland, in December last, I received various communications from popular assemblages and private individuals, requesting an expression of my opinion upon the question of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. I have forborne to reply to them, because it was not very convenient, during the progress of my journey, to do so, and for other reasons. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to vary the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of the United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had, indeed, been greatly surprised by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the Authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of Annexation; and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strong, and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of Senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration. I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as to enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana. They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all Southern gentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion, which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire it.

My opinions of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1819 did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of the Sabine was recognized by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line, from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, by solemn national compacts, to the fulfilment of which we stand bound by good faith and national honor. It is, therefore, perfectly idle and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk of resuming our title to Texas, as if we had never parted with it. We can no more do that than Spain can resume Florida, France, Louisiana, or Great Britain the thirteen colonies, now composing a part of the United States.

During the Administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Poinsett, Minister of the United States at Mexico, was instructed by me, with the President's authority, to propose a re-purchase of Texas; but he forbore even to make an overture for that purpose. Upon his return to the United States, he informed me, at New Orleans, that his reason for not making it was, that he knew the purchase was wholly impracticable, and that he was persuaded that, if he made the overture, it would have no other effect than to aggravate irritations, already existing, upon matters of difference between the two countries.

The events which have since transpired in Texas are well known. She revolted against the Government of Mexico, flew to arms, and finally fought and won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the Revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto, the United States recognised the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their councils of recognizing the Government "*de facto*," without regarding the question *de jure*. That recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relations which existed between her and Texas. She, on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to assert, and so far as I know, yet asserts her right to reduce Texas to obedience, as a part of the Republic of Mexico. According to late intelligence, it is probable that she has agreed upon a temporary suspension of hostilities; but if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war and enforcing her rights, as she considers them.

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it. If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms, which if suspended, are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country.—What the United States most need are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And, if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards any Power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such Powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory; to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause, awhile, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power, and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of those institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annexed to the Union, the United States will assume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly; but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation.

If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to oppose to such designs the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs. The Executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign Powers with regard to Texas, and I presume that, if there be any of the exceptionable character which I have indicated, the Executive will disclose to the coordinate departments of the Government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britain has recently formally and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes—has declared that she is desirous only of the independence of Texas, and that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowal and declaration, I presume they are in the possession of the Executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitutions, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in improvements, in free institutions, and in the science of self-government. Whilst Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model of hers, she has, in several important particulars, greatly improved upon it.

Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space.—In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 1, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. C.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 27.

MR. WHITE:—The rush of business, consequent upon the closing scene of the session, increases with every hour. Legislation seems to have lost its *form*, and its *tactics*, and anxiety to perfect the greatest amount of business has taken their place. The public mind has been greatly agitated during the last night, and during this morning, up till 11½ o'clock, in relation to the vote the tax bill would receive in the Senate, inasmuch as an attempt was made during the evening session of yesterday to take it up without effect. However, it was taken up to-day, and passed by a majority of seven, as follows, viz:

YEAS—Babbett, Crabb, Craig, Darsie, Dimock, Ennis, Eyer, Farrelly, Foulkrod, Hill, Horton, Hughes, M'Lanahan, Penniman, Quay Sherrwood, Spackman, Stewart, Wilcox, Bigler, *Speaker*.—20.

NAYS—Baily, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gorgas, Heckman, Kidder, Kline, Mullin, Sterigere, Sullivan, 13

It has gone to the Governor.

The bill making appropriations, &c., as reported by the Committee of Conference, was expected with a veto to-day, but it has not yet come in. It may be that the Governor will not veto it; however, if he does, the Legislature will *immediately* either sustain the bill by a *two-thirds* vote, or take up and pass the house bill, originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. So that whether the measures adopted by the Legislature will produce the effect contemplated by them or not, they will have the consciousness of having done *all* they could. The bill for the sale of the Delaware division is under consideration in the House. The proposition to grant the Company the privilege to construct an outlet lock at Black's Eddy, which was stricken out by the Senate, has been reinstated by the house. Strong attempts are made to stave the bill off so that it cannot be passed this session, but I think it will be finished before the adjournment.

Both branches of the legislature, aside from these two public bills, have been engaged in passing private bills. The bill relating to increasing the salaries of the Associate Judges of Allegheny county is now up and under debate in the Senate. It has passed the house, and will probably be disposed of, as wished by the Allegheny County members, before the Senate adjourns. Judge Grier is here superintending its passage, (I suppose.)

The bill to incorporate the Brownsville and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company was taken up and passed the Senate. There is so much bustle and confusion, that it is almost impossible to commit a single idea to paper. Monday will bring the close of the drama for weal or woe. Z.

The Annexation Treaty.

The New York Evening Post, of last Saturday, contains Mr. TYLER'S famous Treaty of Annexation, with all the accompanying documents. They fill *thirteen* columns of solid matter in small type. We publish the treaty below, with the despatch of his Government to the British Minister. It is rather singular that these important official documents should be first published in New York, and by a paper, too, bitterly opposed to annexation. The Evening Post remarks, of the Treaty:—"This is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary documents to be found in the history of legislation. Mr. UPSHUR'S letters alternately coaxing and threatening Texas, are curiosities in their way, while the correspondence generally is of the most interesting nature. After reading this paper, the people of the United States will not hesitate in making up their minds in respect to the infamy of the project. Nor will the Senate require the six months to which by the Treaty they are limited."

The New York American states, that such is the infamous and dishonoring character of the treaty, and accompanying correspondence, that some Senators were moved to such indignation on their perusal of the disgusting details, and revolting avowal of principles, as to dash the documents on the floor and trample them under foot. The whole matter is worse than the worst apprehensions have anticipated—hideous—damning—a stain upon the American name which even its certain rejection by the Senate will not eradicate.

Is the President deranged? Truly, one would almost hope so for the sake of public honor, of principle, and morality.

The following is the Treaty:

A Treaty of Annexation,

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the Government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

Art 1. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives and public document, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Art. 2. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Art. 3 All ities and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid

Art 4. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, if in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

Art. 5 The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be as-certained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows:—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

Art 6. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent per annum from the date thereof, which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and rateable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

Art. 7. Until further provisions shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justices shall remain in all respects as now organized.

Art 8. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property, and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided

Art. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, [Seal.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal.]
J PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [Seal.]

The treaty is disgraceful—yea, infamous,—but the correspondence displays a deeper depth of degradation. We have only room to-day to copy the following despatch of the British Government, which completely and entirely overthrows the plausible but most false argument, of the friends of annexation, in regard to the designs of Great Britain in relation to Texas. Would that our Government was as free from stain in this matter as that of Great Britain.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Upshur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1844.

SIR:—In compliance with your request to that effect, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which I had the honor to read to you on Saturday last.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

R. PAKENHAM.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, &c.,

[No. 9.] FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec 26, 1843.

SIR: As much agitation appears to have prevailed of late in the United States relative to the designs which Great Britain is supposed to entertain with regard to the Republic of Texas; Her Majesty's Government deems it expedient take measures for stopping at once the misrepresentations which have been circulated, and the errors into which the Government of the United States seems to have fallen on the subject of the policy of Great Britain with respect to Texas. That policy is clear and simple, and may be stated in a few words.

Great Britain has recognised the independence of Texas, and, having done so, she is desirous of seeing that independence finally and formally established, and generally recognised, especially by Mexico. But this desire does not arise from any motive of ambition or of self-interest, beyond that interest, at least, which attaches to the general extension of our commercial dealings with other countries.

We are convinced that the recognition of Texas by Mexico, must conduce to the benefit of both these countries, and as we take an interest in the well-being of both, and in their steady advance in power and wealth, we have put ourselves forward in pressing the Government of Mexico to acknow

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... MAY 3, 1844.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SIMEON GUILFORD,

Of Lebanon County.

MR. DARRAGH'S LETTER.—As we have expressed our decided opposition to making such a man as J W BIDDLE the organ through which our representative should reach his constituents, and in doing so have only expressed the feelings of the intelligent and respectable part of the community, we deem it our duty to say, that we have been informed that Mr. DARRAGH had not the slightest intention or thought of offending the good taste or elevated moral and social feelings of his constituents. The letter was written in haste in answer to one from Mr. BIDDLE, requiring an immediate answer, and Mr. DARRAGH took no copy for his own use. This much to exculpate Mr. DARRAGH. We are willing to drop the matter, as we are assured the like will not occur again.—We never supposed Mr. DARRAGH meant any disrespect to the Gazette, and its numerous patrons, after we ascertained the circumstances under which the letter was written, and we wish it distinctly understood that not a line we have written on the subject was dictated by any unfriendly feeling to Mr. DARRAGH.

The false charge that we complain that the letter was not addressed to us, personally, is unworthy of notice. We ask nothing for ourself, personally. But we do ask that our numerous and respectable patrons shall be treated with becoming respect; and we do affirm that the people of Allegheny county are not satisfied to be addressed through J. W. BIDDLE, personally, and we are glad to say, we have authority for believing that they will not be again.

THE POST AND ANNEXATION.

"Turn about, and wheel about, and jump Jim Crow."

The Post, in the matter of annexation has acted the weathercock to perfection. In the early part of the controversy it came out strongly *against* annexation. Afterwards it began to perceive it had spoken too fast, that the evident leaning of the party was the other way. It then began to publish WALKER'S, letter, and finally the letter of WILKINS, which it pronounced an unanswerable argument *for* annexation. From that time the Post was counted in *favor* of annexation.—Yesterday morning, the Post contained the letter of Mr. VAN BUREN on the subject, when it made its third summerset within a few months. It now says Mr. VAN BUREN'S letter cannot fail to convince every "unprejudiced mind that to consummate the measure under present circumstances, it must be done with a loss of national honor," &c. So Mr. WILKINS' *unanswerable* letter is set aside by Mr. VAN BUREN'S *conclusive* one. Probably when the Post comes to read Mr. TYLER'S message it will take another jump.

☞ Mr. VAN BUREN'S letter places some of the leaders of the Locofoco party in a queer fix. They have so far committed themselves in favor of annexation that they can't go back, and yet they are so connected with VAN BUREN they must go for him, *nolens volens*. The leading papers are all out for annexation. The Pennsylvanian says it is the great ground of difference between the Locofocos and Whigs, thereby placing VAN BUREN on the Whig side of the line. The Globe, also, has committed itself in favor of annexation, and old Father RITCHEY, the very patron saint of Van Burenism in Virginia, is rabid for annexation. We should like to see the old codger as he peruses Van's letter.

The fact is, Mr. VAN BUREN'S letter is a bomb thrown into the ranks of his supporters, which will go far to scatter completely the disconnected and ill-organized forces. JOHN TYLER'S chance of a nomination is vastly increased by this manœuvre, and he will doubtless now receive the entire support of the Southern Locofoco Democracy, who are all rabid for annexation. Truly, the Locos are in a fix!

On the other side, the Whigs are united in sentiment and feeling, and are sanguine of victory.

The Annexation Treaty.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOCUMENTS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains a synopsis, which we copy, of the voluminous documents accompanying the treaty, containing all of importance, and as much as any American who feels for the honor of his country will wish to read.

The treaty is accompanied by a message from the President, setting forth the Presidential view of the many and great advantages to be gained by the annexation, but this is so much less interesting than the appended correspondence that for to-day we pass it over.

The first letter of the correspondence is from Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson to Mr. Calhoun, alleging the desire of the Texan people for the annexation and showing the assets and liabilities of the single star republic, as follows: lands unappropriated, 136,111,327 acres; debts of various descriptions, $7,000,000.

Next is a letter from Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Webster, December 14, 1842, showing the character of the war waged by Mexico upon Texas, and urging the interference of the U. S. either to stop it or enforce its conduct in a more Christian fashion.

Next a letter from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy, August 8, 1843, from which we give the essential passages:

Sir: A private letter from a citizen of Maryland, then in London, contains the following passage:

* * * * * * * *

"I learn from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that there is now here a Mr. Andrews, deputed by the abolitionists of Texas to negotiate with the British Government. That he has seen Lord Aberdeen and submitted his project for the abolition of slavery in Texas, which is, that there shall be organized a company in England, who shall advance a sufficient sum to pay for the slaves now in Texas, and receive in payment Texas lands; that the sums thus advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the abolition of slavery; and I am authorized by the Texan minister to say to you, that Lord Aberdeen has agreed that the British Government will guaranty the payment of the interest on this loan, upon condition that the Texan Government will abolish slavery.

Next comes a letter from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur, September 24, 1843, from which also we extract the salient passages:—

This Andrews, to whom your London correspondent alludes, before he visited London had resided with his family at Houston, in Texas, for some four or five years—was a lawyer in good practice, and a man of some property in and about Houston.

On his return, the citizens having found out the object of his mission to London, and that he had been making propositions to the British Government for the abolition of slavery in Texas, drove him, by force, from the State, denying him the privilege of return.

Such is the temper and mind of the people, on the subject of abolition.

I learn here that the plan proposed by this Andrews to Lord Aberdeen, to which, undoubtedly, your correspondent in London alludes, was this: that the abolition society in London should raise a fund sufficient for the purchase of all the slaves in Texas, and place it under the control of the Government of Texas.

This version of the ridiculous transaction played off in London, as understood here by several intelligent citizens who had conversed with Andrews, after his return, on the subject, may serve to illustrate the meaning of your London correspondent in that part of his statement of Andrew's proposition which would seem to treat the money by the abolition society to be advanced as a loan.

But the negotiation now on foot between Texas and Mexico, through the mediation or rather under the control of Great Britain, has changed entirely the whole character of affairs, and demands the most prompt and energetic action of the Government of the United States.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Murphy does not say, what this "negociation" is. The rest of the letter is filled with urgent advice to the United States to take an "immediate quick step" for the safety of the beloved "domestic institution."

To the same effect is another letter from Mr. Murphy, dated September 23.

Next a letter from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy, urging him to keep up frequent and free communications with Mr. Thompson, United States Minister at Mexico.

Then follows a letter from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy, of September 22, from which we take the following:—

You will learn, from my last public despatch forwarded by Mr. Abell, the apprehension felt by this Government in regard to the policy and measures of England in the Gulf of Mexico. She claims to have at this moment, a controlling influence there, and her statesmen in Parliament speak openly of the necessity of "maintaining her ascendency." It is not possible to misunderstand her. So far as this Government is concerned, it has every desire to come to the aid of Texas, in the most prompt and effectual manner.

How far we shall be supported by the people, I regret to say, is somewhat doubtful.—There is no reason to fear that there will be any difference of opinion among the people of the slaveholding states, and there is a large number in the non-slaveholding states, with views sufficiently liberal to embrace a policy absolutely necessary to the salvation of the South, although in some respects objectionable to themselves.

* * * * * * *

I cannot, of course, authorize you to say these things in an official form, because I do not know how far Congress will be disposed to sustain the measures of the Executive. My object is merely to enable you to understand our views and feelings, and to estimate the chances of success in the policy which we with to pursue.

You can make them known in an unofficial way, to any extent to which you may think it prudent to go. At all events, Texas must not be permitted to throw herself into the arms of England, under any impression that this government, or this people, is either hostile or even cold toward her.

* * * * * * *

Permit me earnestly to urge upon you the most untiring vigilance of the movements of the British Government. She is pushing on her policy more rapidly than she herself intended, and its results threaten to endanger the peace of the world. Our country has an interest in it, which involves her destinies.

Next a despatch from Mr. Upshur to Mr Everett, Sept 21, 1843:—

SIR:—The movements of Great Britain, with respect to African slavery, have at length assumed a character which demands the serious attention of this Government. So long as we were permitted to believe that the effort to abolish slavery was confined to private individuals, actuated by a sense of justice or a feeling of philanthropy, we were content to leave the issue to the calm reason of our people and the guarantee of our Constitution and laws.

* * * * * * *

But it now wears a different aspect, and presents itself in a much more formidable attitude. There are many and strong reasons for believing that the abolition of domestic slavery throughout the continent and islands of America is a leading object in the present policy of England. If that policy was confined to her own dominions, we should have no right to complain.

* * * * * * *

Lord Brougham had spoken of the abolition of slavery in the United States as a necessary and prominent consequence of the abolition of it in Texas; and Lord Aberdeen assures him that every effort on the part of Her Majesty's Government would lead to that result which was contemplated by his noble friend. It is quite clear that the abolition of slavery in the United States was the most important "result" contemplated by Lord Brougham; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was the most prominent in the mind of Lord Aberdeen.

The President would be reluctant to believe that any design unfriendly to this country, or aiming at the institutions of any of the states of our Union, enters into the policy of England. He cannot, however, look with indifference upon such declarations as these, made by her leading statesmen, and with the full authority of her Government. He attaches the more importance to these declarations because they are perfectly consistent with information received from other sources, all tending to the conclusion that the policy of England, in regard to the abolition of negro slavery, is not limited to Texas alone.

* * * * * * *

Hence it is of great importance that this government should be fully and accurately informed in regard to the intentions and measures of the British Government with reference to African slavery on this side the Atlantic. Our own policy will necessarily be affected by hers.

The object of this government is to discover whether it is or is not the design of England to procure the abolition of negro slavery in Texas; whether it is or is not contemplated in her policy to destroy or affect that institution as it exists in some of the states of our Union; what measures she has pursued and is pursuing for the accomplishment of those objects, or either of them. I cannot of course point out to you the channels through which this information may be best acquired. It is probable that much may be learned by free communication with the Texan charge d'affaires in London.

Much information may doubtless be obtained from private individuals and from the published proceedings of abolition societies. All these sources of information, however, are only of a secondary and auxiliary character. The circumstances of the case justify and require a direct application to Lord Aberdeen himself.

* * * * * * *

Another letter from the same to the same—"confidential," presents the same views more at large and with increased urgency, and argues very learnedly in praise of the "domestic institution."

Next from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Van Zandt, proposing to open negotiations for a treaty of annexation. Date, October 19, 1843.

Next Mr. Everett's reply to Mr. Upshur's first letter. Date, Nov. 3, 1843. We extract the following:—

I had an interview with Lord Aberdeen the first day of his return to town, having requested it while he was yet in the country.

* * * * * * *

Lord Aberdeen said he was glad I had mentioned this subject, for it was one on which he intended himself to make some observations.

His attention has been called to some suggestion in the American papers in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, by way of counteracting the designs imputed to England; and he would say, that if this measure was undertaken on any such grounds, it would be wholly without provocation England had acknowledged the independence of Texas, and had treated and would continue to treat her as an independent power. That England had long been pledged to encourage the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, as far as her influence extended, and in every proper way; but had no wish to interfere in the internal concerns of foreign governments.

She gave her advice where she thought it would be acceptable, in favor of the abolition of slavery, but nothing more. In reference to Texas, the suggestion that England had made, or intended to make the abolition of slavery the condition of any treaty arrangement with her was wholly without foundation. It had never been alluded to in that connexion.

Next from the same to the same, communicating the result of his correspondence with the Texan Charge—unimportant. Mr. Smith did not feel authorised to give Mr. Everett copies of his correspondence with Lord Aberdeen, but would send them to Mr. Van Zandt.

Next are extracts from three letters, from Mr Upshur to Mr. Murphy, all expatiating on the benefits Texas would derive from annexation, and literally begging for it on behalf of the United States.

Next a letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Upshur, February 26, 1844, covering one from Lord Aberdeen, being a full and explicit negation of all the projects imputed to Great Britain—an amplification, in fact, of the remarks made by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett. This we gave yesterday.

Next is a long letter from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham, commenting upon the avowed desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished all over the world, and her intention to use all lawful and honorable means to attain that object—lauding the "domestic Institution"—and announcing the conclusion of the treaty of annexation as the means adopted by the United States to counteract the anti-slavery desires and designs of Great Britain.

And last, a despatch from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Green, (who Mr. Green is we do not know) announcing the conclusion of the treaty to the Mexican Government, and assigning the reason therefor—to wit, fears of the machinations of Great Britain. We make from this letter only the following extract:

You are enjoined also, by the President, to assure the Mexican Government that it is his desire to settle all questions between the two countries which may grow out of this treaty, or any other cause, on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, including that of boundary. And with that view the minister who has been recently appointed, will be shortly sent with adequate powers.

Now who will say that in all this the great North American Republic is not made to cut a pitiable figure?

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1844.

Mr. CLAY has become the guest of Wm. A. Bradley, Esq., one of our best Whigs and best citizens. To-day he was visited by a great many strangers and citizens, and by some who had never seen him before. Mr. Clay, it is understood, will remain in Washington until after the Convention is over.

The majority in the House of Representatives found it a very difficult matter to enter upon the Tariff discussion, and from indications to-day it will be found as difficult to get rid of it. The "democratic" members have had the whole day to themselves to-day, and speeches, ultra free trade, and moderate and high protective, were made by gentlemen of the same party in one day.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Bill before the House will ever cross the Rotunda.

☞ **Citizens' of Allegheny County,** I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing election, in October next, subject to the decision of the county convention. Should I be your choice, my best efforts will be to do justice to my fellow citizens while in that capacity. WM. DUNCAN,

may 2—w4tF* West Deer Township.

LAND FOR SALE

For Lumber, or Property in Town.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land containing **127** acres situate in Mahoning Township, Indiana county, Penna., near the town of Marion. There are about 12 or 14 acres cleared, the rest timbered with oak, chestnut, &c. A small stream runs through the premises, large enough to turn a carding machine or fulling mill. This property will be sold for cash on easy terms, or exchanged for lumber or town property. Enquire of PETER BIDDLE, near the premises, or WM. ATKINSON, Butler Pike, Allegheny city, who will direct to the house of the subscriber.

may 3—w4t WM. PEARSON.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

FASHIONABLE PLAID SILKS.

W. R. MURPHY, (late Murphy & Bro.) has lately received an assortment of beautiful new style PLAID SILKS, now so fashionable in eastern cities, which he is offering at unusually low prices for the quality of the goods. apr 19

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.

april 5—d&w

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE Family Prayer Book, or the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, accompanied by a general commentary, Historical, Explanatory, Doctrinal and Practical, by Thomas Brownell, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant church in the State of Connecticut.

Homilies appointed to be read in churches in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and reprinted by authority from King James 1st, A. D., 1623; to which are added the constitutions and canons of the church of England, set forth A. D., 1603, with an appendix containing the articles of religion, constitutions and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. Third American from the last English edition. The above, with a large collection of Theological, Historical, Classical and School Books, for sale by T. CARTER, may 1 56 Market street.

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed my docket and professional business in the hands of WILLIAM O'HARA ROBINSON, Esq., who will attend to the same during my absence.

mar 23—apr 9—d&w1m C. DARRAGH.

ATTENTION THE MILITARY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the First Battalion of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, in the First Brigade, fifteenth division Pennsylvania Militia, to meet at their usual place, Maj. McFarland's old stand, on the Steubenville road, for drill and inspection, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law.

ALSO, the Second Battalion to meet at Mr. Pryers', on the Brownsville road, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law.

may 3—2wF WM. ESPY, Colonel.

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE,

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1844.

FREDK. LORENZ, JAMES THOMSON, J. S. DILWORTH

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... 3¼@3¾
Pearls..... 4@4¼
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@7.00
Common do. —@6.00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12.00
Mann's.....13.00@14.00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata ..... 7@8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8@9
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... —@15
Common..... —@9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. —@3.00
Small "... —@2.50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... —@25
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50.00@60.00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... —@7
Star..... —@25
Sperm b's't br's.. —@33
" inferior.... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb. net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... —@3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— @3½
Light m'chin'y do.— @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... —@3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... —@3
over 10 in.... —@3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... —@3
Hol'w ware as'ted— @3½
Dog Irons..... —@3½
Sad " ..... —@6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... —@6
Wagon boxes.... —@3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @6½
Counter we'hts " —@6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... —@9.00
Waffle Irons.....@12.00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....@2.50
24 in. bow fr'nt.....@2.50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@18
" 11 " 13..... —@19
" 14 ..... —@20
Increasing ½@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... —@9½
" 600..... —@13
" 700..... —@17½
" 800, 900, 1000— @7
Coverlet Yarn, lb —@25
Carpet Chain... —@22
Cotton Twine.. —@25
Candle wick..... —@18
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.— @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@7¼
Laguayra ..... 8 @9
Rio..... 7¾@8
Havana ..... 7½@8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... —@30
Sheathing..... —@30
Bolt..... —@35
Old..... 16@18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... —@12½
White rope..... —@12
" " tar'd..... —@10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.— @9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2.75
Long do.... — @2.00
Com. do.... — @1.00
Hemp plough lines..... — @75
40 y'd b'nap'd cords... — @4.00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3.50
30 do. do .. — @2.63
20 " " ... — @1.75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1.00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 8½@8¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 8½@9
Pittsburgh .... @8
37 Light..... @6
3-4 " ..... 5½@6
Waltham fine, —@9½
33 Bleached.... 8@9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10@13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... @10½
Rochester .... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 13@19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk ..... 9½@10
Bleached do....10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6@9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8@14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11@14
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15@17
Alum..... 4@4½
Asafœtida .....25@28
Arrow Root..... 8@10
Aquafortis .....10@11
Borax, refined..22@25
Balsam, Peru.2.50@3.25
" Copavia....35@37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@5
Camphor, refined .....1.12@1.20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8@9
Cochineal ...1.50@1.62
Cream Tartar...21@22
Copperas ..... 2@2½
Glue ..... 12@13
Galls ..... 20@25
Gum Arabic....31@37
" Copal..... @50
" Tragacinth .34@37½
" Shellac ...16@18
" Mastic..1.20@1.25
Ipecac..... 75@87
Jalop, powd'rd..80@88
Lithargе ..... 5½@6½
Liquorice Root. 7@8
" Ball..19@22
Lac Dye..... 25@28
Magnesia, Carb. 31@37
Manna, Flake..62@75
Madder, Umbro. 22@25
" Com'n. 13@20
Myrrh, Turkey. 20@60
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@5
" Castor, ...1.15@1.20
" Cassia.....3.25@3.75
" Cloves.....2.75@3.00
" Lemon.....2.25@3.00
" Peppermint. 4.75@5.00
Opium, Turk'y. 3.00@4.00
Quinne ..... —@3.00
Rhubard, root'd..63@75
Sal Ammoniac...20@25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@6½
Sal Soda..... 5@6
Senna ..... 18@20
Tartaric Acid..50@55
Vitriol, Blue...11@12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6½@7
Fustic ..... 2¾@3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished.....11@12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7@8
Shorts .....25@33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'ne
Monongahela. 3.63@3.75
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3.70@3.80
Wagon .....3.70@3.80
Rye ..... —@2.25
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd b'l's —@ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....24@25
Ohio & Penn'a..26@27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13.00
" 1 bbl bls —@7.00
" 2..... 11.00@11.50
" 2 bbl bls —@6.00
" 3..... 8.00@9.00
" 1 kitts. —@2.50
Herring, No 1 —@5.25
" " 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@18.00
" " 2 —@17.00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@5
Shad..... 9.50@10.50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —@—
" soft .. " ....20@22
" hard .. " .... —@11
Currants, Zante . —@ —
Filberts ..... —@9
Figs, Turkey....16@18
" Malaga.... —@12
Raisins, Muscat. —@—
" Bunch. 2.31@2.38
" Bloom. —@2.12
Cranberries, bush.. —@ —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....5.00@3.50
Oranges do.. —@6.00
Dried Peaches, bushel....1.20@1.25
do. Apples... —@62½
Green " bbl.. 87½@1.25
GLASS.
Black Bottles, Quart, ℔ gross....@9.00
Pint " ....@7.00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9.00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9.00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2.50@2.75
10 by 12.....3.50@3.75
12 by 18.....8.00@9.00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 24 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1.31@1.37
10 by 12.....2.31@2.37
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — @5.00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7.00
FFFG do.... — @1.00
Eagle do papers — @6.00
Rock powder. 3.50@4.00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....73@75
Rye ..... —@43
Oats..... —@43
Corn .....35@40
Barley.....56@62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng .....28@29
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6.50@7.00
Clover ..... —@ —
Straw, 100 bdls 3.00@3.25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9@12
Spanish..... 15½@17½
do. salted..... 10@13
do kips ℔ skin 1.25@1.62
Green ..... —@5½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —@90.00
Missouri do.. —@90.00
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.....1.75@1.87
Spanish Float. 1.37@1.45
Manilla.....1.20@1.25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in..... —@—
5/16 by ¾ in ..... —@—
2½ to 4½ by ¼ in.... —@—
4½ to 2 by ¾ in.... —@—
1 to 1½ by ¼ to 1-16.. —@—
All under..... —@—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1½ (from bloom)—@—
1½ to 2½ (Piled).... —@—
2½ to 3½ " ..... —@—
⅜ to ½..... —@—
5-16..... —@—
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide..... —@—
2 to 1½..... —@—
All under..... —@—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. —@—
" 16 " 20 " .. —@—
" 13 " 17 " .. —@—
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —@—
..... —@—
Nail Rods..... —@—
Deck & Spike rods.. —@—
Plough Slabs..... —@—
" wings ..... —@—
Boiler Rivets..... —@—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... — @3½
Bar ..... — @4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Sole Baltimore..20@22
" New York..18@20
" damaged ..15@17
" slaughter ..20@24
Skirting .....23@25
Harness, black...20@23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30.00@36.00
Russet do....36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd.24.00@30.00
Kips, " ..24.00@36.00
Calf skin, " ..15.00@20.00
Lace leather.18.00@ —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 15.00@ —
" 2 " ..35.00@ —
" 3 " ..25.00@ —
Sheep Skins..... 2@2.5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft...17.00@18.00
" com. " .. —@8.00
" clear 1½" .. —@25.00
" com. 1½ " .. —@14.50
" clear 2 " .. —@31.00
" com. 2 " .. —@15.00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —@23.00
" " com..... —@15.00
Oak do do...23.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —@ —
Laths sawd, 100 —@1.50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. —@15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— @45
" N. Orleans. — @40
New Orleans....31@32
Country ..... — @ —
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... —@3.00
Pitch " .. — @4.00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — @ —
" N. Car'na.. — @4.00
Turpentine, gal..50@55
Varnish, Copal..1.75@2.00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads.....@—
2d & 9d do.....@—
6d & 7d do.....@—
5d nails.....@—
4d " .....@—
3d " .....@—
2d " .....@—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes..@—
5 " 5½ & 6 " ..@—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " ..@—
½ & 5 " " ..@—
⅜ & 6 " " ..@—
6, 7 & 8 " " ..@—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh .....@8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75@80
Lard, City... 56@62½
Olive ..... @5.50
Sperm, bleach. 1.10@1.15
" unbleach'd. 1.05@1.10
" Fall .....95@1.00
Whale .....70@75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18.00@24.00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1.00@1.25
Lampblack.....6½@7
Span. Whiting....1¼@2
Chrome Green....50@55
" Yellow No 1 35@45
" " No. 2....25@28
Bruns'ck Green. 15@20
White Lead, dry..6¾@7
" in oil, prime, k'g 1 65@1.75
" " No. 1....1.50@1.60
Red Lead..... 7@8
Yellow Ochre....2¾@3
Ven. Red..... 1½@2
Verdigris .....31@35
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27.50@28.00
" middling 26.00@29.00
" soft ....29.00@30.00
Hanging Rock, hot blas. 29.00@30.00
" cold " ..23.00@30.00
Ten'ee best .....@ ....
" inferior.....@ ....
PLASTER PARIS—℔ ton.
PlasterParis. 15.00@16.00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams.....4@5
" Shoulders..2¾@3
" Sides.....4@4½
Hog round, city cured..... —@4½
" country cured...3¾@4
Lard No. 1, kegs 3¾@4
" " 2, " ..—@3
" " 1, bbls..5@5½
Butter, No. 1, keg —@—
" " 1, roll 10@11
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... 4½@5
" Goshen.....@...
" Pine Apple .....@...
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl.....@3.50
Do Butter " .....@4.25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....37½@41
Nesh'annocks ...20@25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....@2½
" good white.... 3@3½
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice .....3¼@3½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 alloat....31@32
" 1 in store @3½
" 2 alloat ....69@70
Table dozbox 1.50@2.00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... —@5.00
Timothy ..... 1.31@1.37
Flaxseed.....90@1.00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves .....@25
Cassia in Mats.....@26
Ginger .....@10
Nutmegs.....@1.25
Pepper .....@12½
Alspice.....@13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —@—
Seneca .....25@28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....@5
Cincinnati " .....@5
Chilicothe " .....@5
Pitts'gh brown.....@4½
Cincinnati " .....@4½
Chilicothe " .....@4
Castile .....@—
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....@6½
Cincinnati " 1.....@7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½@18½
do single.....16@17
Best German.....@12½
" Eagle.....@10½
" Hoop L.....@12½
Pittsburgh Manufacture @5
Cast Steel.....@16
Shear single.....@...
" double .....@...
" treble.....@...
German Steel.....@10
English blister.....@12½
American " .....@5½
Spring.....@5¾@6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bord'x 1.50@2.00
" Rochelle..1.75@2.25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....@1.50
" N. O.....@1.00
" N. E. 1st p'f....90@—
Gin, Holl'nd ..1.40@1.50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter .....@10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]
Devonshire, steel point.....@9.00
" " .....@10.00
" " ..7.50@8.00
Coal no 1 & 2.....@10.00
Collier " .....@6.00
Socket " ..4.50@5.00
Grain " .....@10.00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....@9.50
" 2 " .....@9.00
" 2 com'n.....@7.00
" 1 steel.....@9.00
" 2 & 3 .....@10.00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....@10.00
" " black....@9.00
5 " " ....@9.00
6 " " ....@8.00
2 hay, bright ...@6.00
2 " " black....@5.00
Hoes .....@4.00
Clay Picks.....@10.00
Mattocks .....@12.00
Frows .....@6.00
Sprout'g hoes....@8.00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7@7½
" fair " ....@6¾
Havana, white, lb....@11
Brazil " " ....@10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ....@11½
" " 2 " ....@11
" " 3 " ....@12
Pulv'ized, Phila ....@14
PEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50@75
Gunpowder ....45@70
Y. Hyson.....40@50
Pouchong.....51@75
PINPLATE.
½ X ℔ box .....@9.50
TALLOW—℔ lb
Rendered.....@5½
Rough .....@4
Soap Grease .....3¾@4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco]
Segar Leaf..... 3@4
Manufact'rs do.. 2@4
Ladies' Twist.....@9
Plug in kegs .....@7
" in boxes.....@14
6 twist .....@5½
Cavendish .....@4½
12s Lump in box 13@14
8s " " ....@14
10s " " ....@14
Scotch Snuff....@16
Rappee " .....@16
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap...@25
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira, 2.00@3.00
L. P. Teneriffe.1.00@1.50
Lisbon.....75@1.50
Dry Malaga....65@ 70
Sweet " ....62½@65
Marseilles.....70@ 65
Port.....1.00@2.00
Calabria.....65@ 75
Claret, box...3.50@5.00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....@40
" " .....@33
" " ....33@35
¼ & com'n.....28@30
Pulled..... @28
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet..... 11@12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, May 1.

GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE,

REMARKS—We remark a partial falling off in business for two or three days past, which, however, will not be of any duration. We observe a number of our friends in from the country; and when the delegates at Baltimore shall have got through with President making, and reach this city on their return, we look for a brisk run of business. The movement of trade is now setting toward Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania, and Michigan; and from those sections we look for a heavy trade—heavy at least compared with what it has for several years past. We expect this for several reasons, and more particularly because we think the market offers inducements it has not done before for that length of time. In general we have no new feature to notice other than is presented in the remarks which follow.

RIVERS AND STEAMBOATS—At the date of our last report the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers were rather low for the boats in the several trades. We have the satisfaction of noting a rise, giving us 6 feet of water. The heaviest boats in the trade below can now go out easily with full cargoes, and not the slightest delay occurs in forwarding merchandize to the west, or produce to the east. The supply of boats is abundant. Western waters with few exceptions are at an excellent stage. At last dates the Mississippi, Wabash, Cumberland, Missouri and Arkansas had enough water for boats in those trades. The Cumberland continues low, a circumstance which prevents the shipping of Pig metal to this port.

THE CANALS to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to Erie, Cleveland and Meadville, are all in the best of order, and boats plenty.

ALE—The demand continues very brisk, and common ale is rather scarce.

ASHES—This weak has passed without a tittle of improvement, and a slight increase in heaviness, more particularly from first hands. The receipts continue to accumulate, and burthen the market, while buyers hold off, and appear careless about operating. We have heard of no sales of any consequence. A few casks of Pots were taken from first hands at 3¾c. cash, and sales from store are uniformly made at at 3¾. Scorchings we continue at last week's quotations of 3¼@3½c. and very dull. Pearls at quotations and heavy. Salcratus 5¾ and heavy.

BEESWAX—Last week's remarks apply to this, scarce at 26c cash.

BROOMS—Not plenty, and good merchantable common sell $1,12½@1,25.

BLOOMS—We have not heard of a

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 29, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. XCVII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 24.

MR. WHITE:—Mr. Whitman read in place to-day a bill providing for a *new trial* of the Flanagans, which is calculated to obviate the constitutional objections of Judge Gibson, and which, on motion of Mr. W., was taken up and passed. So the old adage proves true, that "as long as there is life there is hope." The act to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and consolidate that office with the office of Secretary of the Land office, after the 3d Tuesday of January, 1845, was taken up and passed, sent to the Senate, amended by them, and sent back to the House, where it now is. The bill supplementary to the act authorising the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal was taken up, discussed and negatived.

In the Senate, this morning, a motion was made to *reconsider* the vote given yesterday, negativing the bill for the sale of the main line, and laying a tax to pay the interest on the State debt. The motion prevailed. That body then reinstated the three mill tax; struck out *all* the House bill, so far as the sale of the main line was concerned; *substituted* the bill which had heretofore been negatived by them; made some important amendments in that part of the bill which relates to the levying of a tax, and sent it back to the house. The question then before the House being, will the House concur in the 1st section of the amendments made by the Senate to that portion of the bill which provides for the sale of the main line? the yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 36, nays 52. So the whole amendments of the Senate fell, and the bill remained in *statu quo*, as it had passed the House.

The question then recurring on the remaining amendments of the Senate, to that division of the bill which provides for the laying a tax to pay the interest on the state debt, Mr. Toland moved that the whole of the amendments be considered and voted upon together. This motion prevailed, and the question then being, will the house concur in these amendments of the Senate? it was decided in the negative without a division. So, after a *whole winter*, spent in *"trying tricks,"* the State of Pennsylvania, so far as the redemption of her honor and credit are concerned, is just where she started from on the 1st of January last. When this result was announced the hour of adjournment had arrived, and the house adjourned. The Senate being still in session the bill was returned to them. They immediately took it up, voted to adhere to their amendments; and appointed a Committee of conference. The House will appoint a similar Committee to-morrow and then comes the "tug." What kind of a bill that Committee will agree upon, (if any) is uncertain. Some despond—all have fears. Verily the crisis has come. Three more juridical days, will settle the matter.

The bill to incorporate the Allegheny Cemetry has become a law. An act to encourage Agriculture in Allegheny county has passed both houses. What can be said in *defence* of this vascillating legislature? How can they face their constituents? I dare not enlarge, for fear you will *"curtail"* as on "Parson Muhlenberg's" visit. Z.

NUMBER XCVIII.

HARRISBURGH, April 25, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The Senate have been engaged to-day, *principally*, in disposing of the *private bills* which have accumulated on their table. No *very important* vote has been taken in that body. They have been industrious, however, and hold a session this evening till 10 o'clock. The bill to incorporate the Lehigh County Bank passed both Houses with the *individual liability doctrine* incorporated. The act to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company, for the sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, was taken up in the House; the original bill fixes the *minimum price* at 2½ *millions* of dollars. The same line was offered last year for $1,650,000, but owing to the riot which occurred on the opening of the books for the subscription to the stock, it became impracticable to proceed, and the subject has come up before this Legislature. Mr. McManus moved to insert *three* millions, instead of two and a half, after a lengthy debate, in which it was claimed on one hand, that the amendment (if adopted,) would defeat the bill, and denied on the other, the amendment was negatived. Mr Brooke moved to amend by inserting a provision authorizing the Company to construct an outlet lock at Black's Eddy.—It was contended on one side that this privilege would greatly enhance the value of the stock in market, and enable the State to realize a much larger sum on the sale. On the other side, it was contended, that it would greatly injure the trade of Philadelphia, and throw the beneficial interests of the Northeastern trade of Pennsylvania into the hands of a foreign company—and into the hands of the monopolists of New Jersey and New York. The question was debated in Committee of the Whole till near the hour of adjournment, when the Committee rose, without taking a vote. The bill providing for the redemption of the over-issues of the Berks County Bank was taken up. Mr. Dechert, the President, has preferred a memorial to the legislature, in which he offers to redeem the *over issue* by transferring to the Commonwealth sundry claims against certain individuals, together with his own bond (for any deficiency which may be left after collecting those claims,) payable at the expiration of *five years* from its date. And the bill merely provides for the acceptance of the proposition, and furnishes the details for carrying it out. This bill was bitterly opposed by Smith of Berks, who expressed himself opposed to interposing the shield of State legislation between that individual and the violated laws of the Commonwealth. He spoke in opposition to the bill nearly two hours. But it passed by a large majority. The House seemed to proceed upon the supposition that it was better to accept the proposition and save *something* to the State, than to reject it and lose *all*. The house having refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate to the bills for the sale of the main line, and levying a tax, and to the general appropriation bill, committees of conference were appointed, in both cases, with leave to sit during the session of the House. We shall probably have their report to-morrow. There is some danger that the appropriation bill will fall between both houses. It is rumored that there are matters of serious difference in the committee, although the precise point has not transpired. From what has heretofore passed, *everything* wears a suspicious aspect. Z.

☞ It is only with the most loathing disgust we notice the contemptible creature who presides over the columns of the Age, but sometimes necessity compels us to revert to his slanders. In his paper of Saturday, he promulgates a most contemptible falsehood, which could only have originated in his own addled brain and that of another individual we wot of. Speaking of Mr. DARRAGH's letter, the Age says:

"Mr. White strongly intimates that the letter would have been better received by the public if addressed to himself."

Now so far from this being true, we neither intimated, thought of, or desired such a thing. There are plenty of men in Pittsburgh, who, from their personal character, former position, or present relations, Mr. DARRAGH could have addressed his letter to, with honor to himself, and pleasure to his constituents. His constituents would have been pleased to receive a letter addressed through HARMAR DENNY, or RICHARD BIDDLE, or WALTER FORWARD, or CHAS. AVERY, or others we could name. But J W BIDDLE, faugh!

A writer in the Spirit of Liberty, whom we know well, and as heartily despise for his political trickery, as we do FOSTER for his grovelling meanness, also retails this FOSTER slander, and in connection with that conjures up as much political trickery as he would have put in operation himself had he filled a former position. As it is, it only exists in his perverted imagination, which has so long been engaged in concocting dishonest political tricks, that it can conceive of honesty in no one. Poor man, he is much to be pitied.

☞ We have been really surprised at the course taken by the Chronicle on the subject of annexation. It professes to be a neutral paper, and yet it gives all the weight of its influence in favor of a scheme of the most dangerous character, and one too, which takes on a complete party aspect. What sort of neutrality is this? Is it treating the readers of the Chronicle justly, the most of whom doubtless oppose annexation, to dish them up daily articles in favor of annexation? On Friday the Chronicle published a long communication in favor of the measure, and on Saturday it gives the Texas meeting, lauds the speakers, and declares that Mr. FERREL had presented the subject in a new and important light. The editors also express their sorrow that their time and space will not permit them to give these luminous speeches, which have shed so much light on their understandings. It will be asked, are the editors of the Chronicle in favor of annexation? This is a question we cannot answer, but we must presume they are, unless we attribute to them motives which our respect for them will not permit us to mention, except on the best of evidence. The presumption that they are in favor of annexation is strong, from the fact that they have published much in favor, and nothing against this iniquitous scheme. Probably they will consent to enlighten us.

The Texas Annexation Meeting.

We dropped in at this meeting on Friday evening, and found Judge WILKINS' nephew, DALLAS, treating the few present with a second edition of his uncle's letter. J. B. GUTHRIE was in the Chair, and four other Locofocos acting as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.—Some resolutions had been passed, which are published in the Chronicle of this morning. Those who have read WALKER'S and WILKINS' letter, need not read them, as it would be time thrown away. The Chronicle says the meeting was a large—no, we mistake—a *"very large and respectable"* one. As to its respectability we make no remark, as the few present behaved very respectably—in fact from the solemn stillness, and the occasional yawns, it appeared very much like a funeral—not a cheer, not a particle of enthusiasm, was manifest. But as to being a *"very large"* one, people will have different opinions. There may possibly have been one hundred and fifty persons present, but we hardly think there were more than a hundred. Many of these were decidedly opposed to the scheme, and, like ourself, called in out of curiosity.

The speakers were TOM HAMILTON, W. W. DALLAS, JOHN BIGLER, and the everlasting FARRELL, a fine quartette truly to settle constitutional questions for the American people. Mr. HAMILTON'S speech we did'nt hear, and don't regret it a bit. Can an evil tree produce good fruit? Mr. BIGLER, of the Post Office, is a first rate Postmaster but a very poor orator. He did his best, however, (with the help of an extract from CLAY,) and what man can do more. JOHN TYLER should be very much obliged, for we are sure many pitied him. The mountain labored, &c. When FARRELL got up and began to eighten Americans on *constitutional questions*, we made our escape, and doubtless lost much by our indiscretion, as our friends of the Chronicle, made an acquisition of "new and important light" from the scintillations of his genius.

But Mr. DALLAS,—we had nearly forgotten the important young gentleman—succeeded in convincing himself so completely of the truth of his positions, that a demonstration in Euclid was nothing to it. The young gentleman really seemed surprised any body could fail to be convinced by his surpassing eloquence. We give him full credit for believing himself, especially when he stated the important fact, that according to the laws of Texas, slaves were admitted into that *El Dorado* from any part of the world! On this *fact* the eloquent and erudite young gentleman made a very elaborate argument! He stated that slaves were pouring into Texas by thousands, from various parts of the world, and were daily being smuggled into Louisiana. This horrible slave-trade would be stopped if we would only take Texas into our embraces.—We thought the young gentleman might have been saved some mortification, had he taken the trouble to have read the Constitution of Texas, where he would have found that there was a strange provision in it, unfortunate for his argument, making it piracy, punishable with death, to import slaves from any part of the world, *except the United States!* He should have informed the people, also, in his disquisition on Liberty, that the laws of Texas will not permit a *free colored man* to live in Texas without a special act of Congress, and that this privilege has been extended to only four or five persons. Glorious land of liberty!

Taking the meeting altogether, it was evidently an abortion. There was no enthusiasm no feeling, and none could be excited. Mr. WILKINS' letter has failed of its object.

CORRECTION.—THOMPSON HANNA, Esq., of Steubenville, has informed us that the rumor we published respecting the burning of his Paper Mill was incorrect. An out house was burned, some distance from the Mill, containing wrapping stock—loss about $300. We make the correction with great pleasure.

TEXAN BRIBERY.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, "Il Secretario," speaking of the Texas plot, says:—"I hear, within a few days past, of a direct offer to a gentleman of much character and influence, to make him, without any advance on his part, a sharer in the speculation, to the extent of a profit of from 10 to 20,000 dollars, if he would lend it his influence. This is no doubt but one out of hundred of cases."

LOCOFOCOISM AND TEXAS.—The Pennsylvanian, the leading Locofoco paper in Philadelphia, makes the formal declaration, that "THE ESSENTIAL POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT PARTIES NOW, IS INVOLVED IN THE QUESTION RELATIVE TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS!"

We never doubted that the Locofoco party would make the annexation of Texas one of their leading party measures, and we suppose the reason why the Pennsylvanian states that it is the only "essential point of difference" is, that if the Locotocos carry that, they can carry every thing else with it. If Texas is admitted, the Locofocos know that they can break down the Tariff, establish the Sub-Treasury, and deprive the people of their rightful inheritance in the lands, as well as extend the curse of slavery. Every interest dear to a Whig heart—to a true American heart—to the heart of a true friend of his race, depends upon this question.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1844.

In *Senate*, after the presentation of memorials against the Annexation of Texas, &c. the Post Office Bill was taken up, discussed, amended, and finally engrossed by a vote of 29 to 14. The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. White, of Kentucky asked leave to correct a mis-statement in the Globe. He was refused a privilege never before denied to any member of the House since the foundation of the Government.

Mr. White has published what he was denied the privilege of saying, in which he says:

"I *deliberately* pronounce that *any man*, be he whom he may, that will *swear* to the statement contained in the Globe of this morning, headed "the outrage in the House," without *qualification* or *material alteration*, as containing the *truth* and the *whole truth*, will perjure himself before *God* and *man*."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the *Tariff Bill*. It was discussed *pro* and *con* until the hour of adjournment.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday the 25th inst. the decease of another Member of Congress, the Hon. Mr BOSSIER, of Louisiana, announced in both Houses, and followed by the usual immediate adjournment, prevented any business being done in either House. Mr. B has been ill for many weeks, and for some time past not expected to survive his illness. His death occurred on Wednesday night.

A GREAT ANTI ANNEXATION Meeting was called in New York, to be held on Wednesday evening last. The call is signed by several hundred citizens—headed by the names of JAMES KENT and ALBERT GALLATIN; the one, as remarks the American, a noble relic of Federalism when it was a great, glorious and patriotic party—the other, the able and consistent disciple of the old Republican party—the friend, co laborer, and yet unbroken and vigorous survivor, of Jefferson and Madison.—The wise, the experienced, the patriotic, the noble remnants of a past virtuous age, are all rallying on the side of the country against the Texan scheme of extending slavery and Southern influence.

MODIFICATION IN THE TREATY.—"Il Secretario," speaking of the treaty, says:

"Never before, in all the history of treaties, was one seen of such singular conception, and formation, or which underwent, in its progress, so many mutations. It has worn as many aspects as Proteus, or the man in the Iron Mask, or the author of Junius's Letters—a perfect Chimera of Diplomacy. And, whereas in other instances Mr. Tyler could not conceal his State Department secrets abroad, now he has reached such a pitch of skill that the concealment was perfect at home, and the treaty was much better known to the people of Texas than to us. That, however, was but just, seeing that they of the Lone Star have some interest in the matter, and we none.

As to the changes it has of late undergone, one of these is the omission of the strange provision about time. I have reason to suppose at present, that for the thirty days to which the Senate was at first limited for approval or rejection, has been substituted a period of six months—thus giving time to deal with Mexico in all those points where it was intended to make any provision of which she might take any advantage.

LOCOFOCOISM.

"PEQUOD," the able correspondent of the Boston Courier, of date Washington April 19, states that the Locofoco Democratic members of Congress held a meeting the evening before to take into consideration the state of the party. The meeting, during its existence, was stormy, and broke up in most admired disorder. The Southern Democrats demanded action upon Gen. McKay's Tariff bill—which the Northern refused, on the ground of such proceeding being likely to injure the cause of Mr. Van Buren. At this, Southern Democracy "flared up"—denounced the blind preference for men over the principles of the party, and threatened, in round terms, a withdrawal from Mr. Van Buren's support, unless they were indulged in their favorite measure.

Pequod continues:—

"A large majority of the meeting was opposed in toto to Mr. Van Buren, and, though no vote was taken on a proposition submitted to withdraw him, the decided expression of the caucus was averse to his claims.

Charles J. Ingersoll, hitherto a warm Van Buren man, came out boldly and unequivocally for Com. Stewart—gallant "Old Ironsides." For him he promised Pennsylvania, with a brave majority; but he denied that Van Buren could carry the State. The Jerseymen were all for Stewart, and the Johnston men promised their support, if Tecumseh could not procure the nomination—tendering thus, to the lovers of military glory, the heroes of war, on land and water, a ticket of formidable character.

The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision on any subject—some members exasperated and all discouraged.

That there is now a serious intention entertained to throw over Van Buren *I know*. His friends are anxious and alarmed, and those in his own party, opposed to his pretensions, are active in urging the necessity of his withdrawal. Rumor has given a tangible motive to the hasty visit of Mr. B. F. Butler to the "Hermitage." He insists that he goes there at the urgent solicitation of some of Mr Van Buren's friends, who despair of his success, and yet fear to advise him of their sentiments, and wish him to be *reached* through General Jackson. This may not be true, but it is truth-like.

In the present condition of the party, it would, however, be a desperate proceeding to withdraw Mr Van Buren. It would be an unfortunate acknowledgement of the weakness of the party. Impolitic as the nomination of Mr. Van Buren will certainly be, his exclusion from the convention would be more so; and as the defeat of the "Democratic party is as certain as futurity itself, it might as well fall with Van Buren as any one else—and better, from old associations.

☞ "A Revolutionary Soldier" writing in the United States Gazette in reference to the insulting letter of Gen. HAMILTON to GEO. M'Duffie, says:

"J. Hamilton says in that letter, he "indulges no feelings of resentment against Mr. Webster." Kind soul! how glad Mr. Webster must feel! And yet he says that "we (I and McDuffie) will contaminate our household no more with such associates." *Shocking!* how can the great giant of laws and the CONSTITUTION endure all this! Prodigious! his very shoe strings must weep! And furthermore, this devoted PATRIOT goes on to say, "I will not tell you what a star Texas will be in the galaxy of the Union." And why will you not tell us, my good General? Why will you not tell us that it will be a morning star, or a shooting star, or a fixed star, or a blazing star in the galaxy? You won't tell! Then I will tell you, my countrymen. It is now a malignant star of the darkest omen; and should a reckless Congress, God forbid, force it into the bright galaxy of the Union, it will be a bloody star, causing more mischief, war and pestilence, throughout the land, than all the plagues that have been let loose from Pandora's box since the days of the French Revolution, and the tragedy of *San Domingo*.

☞ The remains of Judge BALDWIN were removed to Washington city, and interred on Friday last, in the family vault at Kalarama.

☞ A tornado passed over part of Philadelphia and New Jersey on Wednesday evening last, which did considerable damage. It unroofed the Methodist church in Wharton street, near Fourth.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The following information in regard to the Annexation treaty, will be read with interest. It is from the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"Nothing new has transpired in relation to the conditions of the treaty. The accompanying documents are said to exhibit the principal actors in the accomplishment of the treaty in a light which will forever make them odious to the country, and impart an indelible stain to their memories. They show that our Government has been guilty of meanness, of disreputable prevarication in its correspondence with Mexico, in relation to this subject, and that it has instructed our Minister to that Republic to assign reasons for our course in the matter which did not exist at the time the treaty was negotiated, and which are based upon facts which transpired after that event. The paper of Mr Calhoun accompanying the treaty is specious, but for him, extremely feeble and inconclusive in its reasoning.

"Mexico is no party to the treaty and has made no intimation that she will be, but exactly to the reverse. And so far from Great Britain having manifested any disposition to interfere improperly with the affairs of Texas, the evidence is full and conclusive that she had not, nor has now, any such intent. The result of the whole matter is, that annexation has *lost ground* upon the simple showing of the documents which had been prepared with great labor and ingenuity to recommend its adoption; and it is now believed that the treaty will get fewer votes for its ratification since the Senate have been put in possession of facts attending its negotiation, than it would have obtained without them. Bets are freely offered that there will not be twenty votes given for its ratification."

The New York Courier of Tuesday has the following annunciation:

Col. Webb, the Senior Editor and Proprietor of this paper, sailed for England in the Packet Ship *Liverpool* yesterday morning, with a view to establish a Correspondence for the Courier and Enquirer in London and Paris and to attend to some private business. He will return in July. The paper remains in the hands of those heretofore connected with it, and its course will in no respect be changed in consequence of his absence.

IMPORTANT.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER FROM WASHINGTON

The Baltimore American of Friday says:

"We learn from an authentic source that the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Washington, and left for New York yesterday, where he will await the final action of the United States Senate on the Texan treaty now before that body. It is understood that his own course will be governed by the action of the Senate.

MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION.

The United States Gazette of Friday, says:

"A letter from a friend, now at Washington, mentions that a letter expected from Mr. Clay will, probably, not appear before Monday, it having been retained for good reasons. When Mr. Clay speaks, he will base his decision upon national faith and honor; and those who have doubted before, will be led into a firm belief with him."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaking of Mr. Clay's expected letter says:

"He discusses the subject briefly but frankly, ably. His views are those of a Statesman and a Patriot, and such as will commend themselves to the approbation of all sober and right-minded people throughout the country. *He is for preserving the faith of the Nation and its honor. He is against annexation without the assent of Mexico is first had, and even then, unless it shall be with the general concurrence of the people of the Union.* I do not believe that Mexico has given any evidence of acquiescence in this measure, for such is not the fact, and Almonte has taken his departure from this city, and gone to New York, where he will remain, till he hears further from his Government.

GREAT ANTI-TEXAS MEETING.

On Wednesday evening last, a great Anti-Texas meeting was held in New York, at the Tabernacle. The American says:

"That immense building was crowded with an assemblage such as no other cause than the holy one of the plighted faith of treaties, the love of liberty, and a resolute purpose to preserve the Constitution of the country from a taint, could bring together.

"The old and the young, the retired Statesman and the aspiring novice, the recluse scholar and the busy man of the world—men of adverse political parties and agreeing in little else—all met last evening under that spacious dome, to bear their testimony against the lawless, unjust, and disorganizing plot for the annexation of Texas."

A manly letter, against annexation was read from the venerable JAMES KENT, and a noble speech made by the old revolutionary patriot ALBERT GALLATIN. Among the resolutions was the following:

5. That the annexation of Texas to this Union, as now contemplated, would according to the acknowledged law of nations, be a positive declaration of war against Mexico, a war of conquest and an unjust war, in which the nation would be supported by no sense of right and be condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized and Christian world.

Mike Walsh and a few others made an attempt to break up the Anti-Texas meeting in New York. They failed utterly. We are not surprised at Mike Walsh and his crew being in favor of Annexation. But where is the man of note—the sound scholar, the constitutional lawyer, the revolutionary patriot who has come out in favor of this measure. Where?

THE JUDGESHIP.—The United States Gazette has a letter which mentions a rumor that Mr. Buchanan will receive the office of the Judgeship, vacant by Judge Baldwin's death.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY, we hear, is spoken of most scornfully on all hands, almost, at Washington,—and especially the explanatory correspondence and argument, which, it is said, will lower Mr. Calhoun almost to the standard of John Tyler.—*N. Y. Amer.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Aurora, Tyler's official paper in New York, writes as follows:

Almonte has ceased his official relations to the government of the United States, in consequence, it is said, of the signature of the treaty for annexing the independent republic of Texas to the United States! He will repair to New York, there to await the order of this government. Meantime the embassy remains at Washington, and will be represented by the Sec'y of Legation. Should the treaty be ratified before he hears from Mexico, it is confidentially stated that he will demand his passports and leave the country. I hope the Senate will gratify the gentleman, and his government too.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

This Bill which has been engrossed in the Senate by a large majority, and will doubtless pass that body, contains the following important provisions:

For every single letter for less than 30 miles 3 cents; over 30 and not over 100, 5 cents: over 100 and not exceeding 300, 10 cents; over 300, 15 cents. Single, double, and quadruple letters in proportion. A quarter of an ounce in weight equivalent to a single letter. Drop letters, 2 cents each. Letters advertised to be charged with the cost of advertising.

Newspapers not more than 1900 square inches, may be sent through the mail by their publishers to subscribers within 30 miles free of postage; beyond 30 and not over 100 miles a half cent; over 100 miles 1 cent. On newspapers of greater size than 1,900 square inches, the same rates of postage as magazines or pamphlets. Printed or lithographed circulars not larger than foolscap, shall be charged 2 cents each sheet for any distance.

Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, 2½ cents each copy weighing not more than an ounce, not exceeding 100 miles; 5 cents for any greater distance, and one cent additional for each additional ounce in weight, a fraction of more than half an ounce to be charged as an ounce.

The free exchange of newspapers between publishers permitted. Heavy penalties provided for all violations of the law. Contracts for the mail hereafter to be given to the lowest bidder, without regard to the mode of conveyance, and the contractor not required to take the stock of his predecessor.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, of date, April 26, says:—"Mr. CLAY arrived in this city this morning and took lodgings at Mrs Potter's upon the Avenue. The city is filled with his friends on their way to the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Clay is in excellent health and never appeared in better spirits. His friends are sanguine of his election, and his opponents, when they honestly express their opinions, do not doubt his success."

Dixon H. Lewis has received information that he will have the honor of a seat in the Senate in the place of Mr. King sent to France. *Baltimore American.*

A MAN SHOT.—Yesterday morning, shortly after day light, a baker named MARTIN, living on Penn street, just over the Canal Bridge, and nearly opposite the old Wm. Penn house, shot a drayman named MCKAIN, or MCCAIN, in the employ of D. Leech & Co, shattering or otherwise wounding him in one arm. One rumor assigns Jealousy as the cause—another a quarrel between the two, &c.

MARTIN certainly intended killing him, from the appearance of the slugs in the window shutters of the Wm. Penn house. It is said he fired at him from his own house. MARTIN made his escape.

☞ The body of the boy drowned in the Monongahela a day or two ago was recovered yesterday.

☞ Died at his residence, in Uniontown, on Thursday morning last, LUCAS W. STOCKTON, Esq., after a short illness. Mr. S. was contractor for carrying the Great U. S. Mail, at the time of his death, and for many years previous. The contract had been renewed, for another term of four years, but a few days before his death.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—w1yT Agent for the Patentee.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

THE persons who were notified to attend and serve as Jurors in the District Court of Allegheny county, on the first Monday, (6th day) of May next, are hereby informed that their attendance will not be required, in consequence of the adjournment of the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.
ap 26—2td&w1t. E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

WESTERN LITERARY MAGAZINE, NEW SERIES.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the patrons of the Magazine, that they have made such arrangements with Dr. A. W. Patterson as to place the work entirely at their disposal, and they will as soon as possible issue the first number in a style which they hope will fully meet the refinement and accuracy of the western literary taste. They have the pleasure of announcing that they have engaged the services of HIRAM KAINE as editor, and can promise regular contributions from many of the first writers in the country. The first number of the new series will be issued on or about the second week of May.

Terms:—One dollar per annum, invariably in advance. JOHNSON & DUVAL,
apr 26—d2t&w1t corner Wood and 4th sts

PROPOSALS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature to PURCHASE a FARM and erect suitable buildings for the lodging and maintenance of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, hereby give NOTICE that they will receive PROPOSALS, until the 1st day of June next, for an IMPROVED FARM of not less than 150 acres, and not more than 300 acres, and not further from the city than 10 miles. Proposals may be left at the Mayor's office in the City of Allegheny, on or before the time specified, stating the number of acres it contains, the number of acres improved, the situation of the farm, quality of the land, the price per acre, and terms of payment.

THOMAS BARNETT,
HENRY HANNEN,
ROBERT S. CASSAT,
THOMAS FARLEY,
E. W. STEPHENS,
THOS. H. STEWART,
JOHN MORRISON,
WM. TATE,
L. O. REYNOLDS,
} Commissioners.

Allegheny city, April 22, 1844—d1w&w6tT.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he resides, in Buffalo township, Butler county, one mile and a half from the village of Freeport, and the Pennsylvania Canal and Allegheny River. The farm contains about 300 acres, about 60 of which are cleared and under good fence; the whole is well watered and timbered, and capable of being so divided as to leave in each division nearly an equal quantity of timber, and cleared land, with a LARGE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on one, and a smaller LOG HOUSE on the other.

Any person wishing to purchase can obtain further information by applying at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber on the premises.

apr 16—w3T DANIEL GRANT.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c,
No. 129 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—dtf&w3mos.

NEW LEATHER STORE,
No. 101 WOOD STREET,
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated to J. W. DEHARPERT,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.,
West Elizabeth, March 27. Executors.
march 29—w6t.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,

HAS just received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, an additional supply of the NEW EDITION of the PSALMS AND HYMNS, in all their variety of size, and styles of binding.

Also, on hand, 50 copies of the CONFESSION OF FAITH; together with a few copies of most of the other publications of the Board, including their tracts to No. 35, this No being Dr. Musgrave's Exposition and Vindication of the Divine Decrees.—Also, the series on Popery.

Also, on hand, a few copies of the Presbyterian Almanac, for 1844—and a general assortment of School Books, Blank work, and Stationery, by the dozen and retail, at the Bookstore, No. 89 Wood st., below Diamond alley. ap 15—d1w&w1T.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles. On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.
april 9—w6mT

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and SHOES, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in co'd, or in storm,
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep you feet warm,
Every kind.—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
Trunks, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you, is WILLIAM ALBREE.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m25-d1&w3m

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.
JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT MCCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.
april 9—w6tT*

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

REMOVAL.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.
JOHN TAYLOR,
March 25—w6t* Executor.

TIONESTA, April 20, 1844.

THIS will certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in six or seven instances, and have found it to be beneficial in every case, bringing away in some instances from 150 to 200 worms.

I use it in preference to all others and recommend it as the best I have ever tried.
apr 20 WILLIAM WOLCUTT.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE great "Allebasi's Medicines," have just reached this county from New York; and, in introducing them to the citizens of this section of the country, the proprietor wishes to state briefly, that these medicines are producing wonderful results wherever they have been used. Persons afflicted with any kind of disease inquire now for "Allebasi's Medicines." To be more particular:

THE BLACK (OR ALLEBASI'S) SALVE cures all kinds of Fever Sores, however bad, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Scalds, slight or severe; Sprains, Sore Throat, Ague in the face, Scald Heads, Chilblains, Poisons; Rheumatism, Inflammatory or Chronic; Swellings of every description; Weakness or pain any in part of the system, &c., &c. This Salve should find a place in *every family* in the world, as every one who uses it will testify.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS may be regarded as a sure Panacea for almost every disease which has its seat internally. It is now pretty generally admitted that the *theory of disease* is very simple—that it has its origin in a disordered state of the stomach or bowels, which produces impurity of the blood, and hence the malignant diseases which so often occur, and so frightfully spread mourning and gloom throughout whole regions of country. These Pills have abundantly proved to be pre-eminently *the* remedy for all diseases arising from the above causes. They reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity, and discharging it from the body. They cleanse the blood if impure; and if pure they prevent its becoming impure, by removing every cause or tendency to that result. As a cathartic, they are not surpassed; as an anti bilious and alterative medicine, they are believed to surpass every other medicine in the world. For diseased Lungs and Liver, Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Fevers of every type, &c., used in connexion with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster they are accomplishing great results. TRY THEM ONCE. No family or person should fail to do this.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—Only 12½ cents. This Plaster has already obtained for itself the pre-eminence over every other Plaster in the world. It costs but a trifle, but comes into almost daily use for pain or weakness in the side, chest, back, bowels, joints, muscles, loins, feet, &c, and for Lung and Liver complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous affections, &c., &c.

ALLEB